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FIVE CENTS A COPY

POWER PUTS BILLION INTO 1930 BUDGET

Development of Electrical Energy in America One of Greatest Industries

MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING PAST DECADE

$11,000,000,000 Capital Exceeded Only by Railroads, Oil and Agriculture

Water power development in America is discussed in a series of six articles, of which this is the first.

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Power actuates American progress.

In the United States its most rapidly developing form is electricity. The production of electrical energy in the last decade has more than doubled; last year it maintained the customary annual "stepping up" of 10 per cent, as it has been doing ever since the close of the World War.

Leading manufacturers of appliances for employing the current gained 30 per cent in sales over 1928; many smaller concerns did even better. The capital invested in the electrical industry is now $11,000,000,000, as compared with the $7,500,000,000 reported four years ago.

The furnishing of light and power to the American people as a business is exceeded only by agriculture, steam railroading and the mining and refining of petroleum. Its budget for new construction improvements and repairs for 1930 is approximately $1,000,000,000.

To every American the cost of the volt is a vital question. Although the greater part of the current generated is used by the industries, fully 20,000,000 of the 24,500,000 consumers in the United States are private citizens. In the 15 years between 1912 to 1927 the population of the United States gained 24 per cent; the generation of electricity increased 626 per cent; the users of the current were augmented 465 per cent, while those living in wired houses became fivefold (520 per cent) more numerous.

The More Sold the Cheaper

The rise of the electrical industry has been due, in a large measure, to selling the product at rates within the means of the consumer, or at least, at a sum which he is willing to pay. The light and power companies of the United States last year cut their rates to the average, domestic or household, consumer by 5.5 per cent, who repaid them by buying 9 per cent more of their invisible goods and thereby added 3 per cent

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Maharaja Urges Full Support of British Policy

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Chamber of Princes at Delhi has passed a number of resolutions to safeguard the position of the semidependent Indian states in face of the constitutional reforms which are pending in the British provinces in India.

The Maharaja of Alwar, in moving the chief of these resolutions, said that states and provinces must progress together. The question now was to what common goal they were going to aspire. The common goal was conditioned by the limitations. The main condition with the Princes was that of treaties and engagements. The condition for British India was allegiance to the Crown, and within that sphere as much independence should be sought as would allow their country to hold its head high in relation to the sister dominions.

The Viceroy, he said, had made the momentous announcement that dominion status had always been the goal before British India and they in the Indian states might unanimously combine to wish British India success in its attainment. He failed to understand what the practical results of independence would be except what could be summed up by one word, "chaos," but the goal of dominion status was an honorable one to which they could all march together, joined by that one link, the Crown.

The Viceroy referring to this speech, said it was "evident from debates in the Chamber that if independence became a concrete political program in British India, those pursuing it would succeed in destroying all hope of unity for India." He thought the Maharaja of Alwar had rendered a public service by making this plain to the world.

While these proceedings had been going on in the Chamber of Princes, Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Nationalist movement, sent a letter to the Viceroy which Nationalists describe as an "ultimatum." This document has not yet been published, but it is understood to threaten a beginning of "civil disobedience" within a few days.

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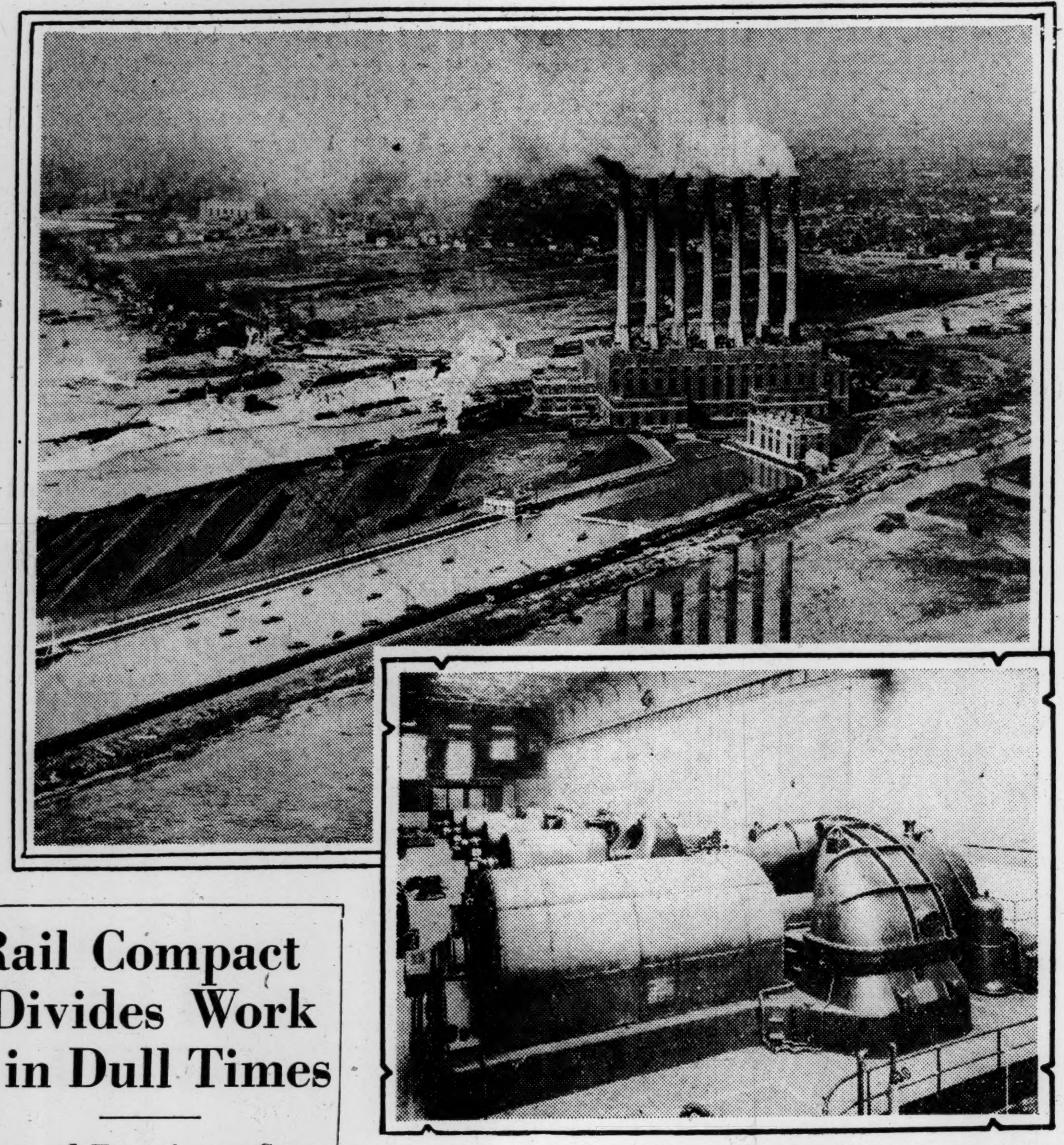
Black Coal Teams Up With 'White Coal'



At Top—Edison Steam Electric Plant, Connors Creek, Near Detroit. Bottom—Generator Room, Charles R. Huntley Station, Buffalo, N. Y.; 8700-Horsepower Steam Turbo Generator In Foreground.

Rail Compact Divides Work in Dull Times

Unusual Experiment Started on B. & O. System by Labor and Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Labor and the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have achieved an unusual formula for coping with the problem of unemployment and the experiment is being watched with the greatest interest in industrial circles.

The plan is said to be the first of its kind to be put into operation by a major railroad system and was effected after extended negotiations between B. & O. officials and representatives of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor.

Under the formula all of the 1100 shop workers who were furloughed in December, 1929, because of a slowing up of business, are assured of employment during 1930. Whatever unemployment occurs will be distributed as widely as possible under the co-operative arrangement, so that no employee will be forced to go to another community to seek work.

In return for labor's pledge to avoid overtime wherever possible and to achieve the highest possible degree of efficiency in every shop and roundhouse operation, the B. & O. management undertakes to guarantee employment to approximately 13,000 men at the risk of exceeding its normal shop budget by around $2,000,000.

This risk, however, is undertaken in the strong belief of a business recovery within the coming months. On the basis of this confidence, the railroad and the workers are sharing the stakes in their novel co-operative effort.

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O., is largely responsible for the success of the conferences that evolved the plan, according to S. O. Beyer, consulting engineer of the railway employees, and who participated in the negotiations.

When the shop crafts accepted a 44-hour week for all operations, the railroad undertook to establish a stand-by force in each plant. From this force it takes men for temporary work to fill vacancies in the regular organization. Long experience enables shop foremen to determine the average number of men necessary for these stand-by units. It is estimated that some 1500 men will be required by the railroad for this reserve organization.

The railroad further agreed to resume operations at the Washington, Ind., shops by sending in surplus work from other divisions which is certain to accumulate due to the shorter work week. By this means, it is confidently expected, the unemployment slack will be spread evenly over the entire force of 13,000 men.

A similar plan has been worked out, on a smaller scale, according to Mr. Beyer, on the Seaboard Air Line, affecting about 2000 shop workers. "We are also negotiating with officials of the Southern system, which will include 10,000 more men," he says.

In addition to Mr. Beyer, William J. McGee, president, and H. L. Alberty, secretary, of the Railway Employees Shopcraft and Round Huose Union, also had important parts in the successful negotiations.

BILLS DRAFTED TO TIGHTEN REIN UPON UTILITIES

Massachusetts Commission Introduces Legislation to Curb 'Abuses'

State regulation of holding companies, state supervision of the contracts of gas and electric companies, and legislation to enable the State to gain all information desired from holding companies and affiliated organizations relative to rates and earnings, were included among the recommendations embodied in 10 bills submitted to the Legislature by the special commission appointed to investigate control and conduct of the gas and electric business in Massachusetts.

More than 100 typewritten pages, accompanied by maps, graphs and tables, with 17 appendices dealing specifically with particular questions of law and fact constitute the report. The commission is comprised of seven members, three from the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, three appointed by the Governor, and Frank W. Osborne, chairman, selected by the president of the Senate.

The commission found that, with few exceptions, the old, independent gas and electric companies have ceased to exist. Their places, the report declares, have been taken by eight great systems in Massachusetts which completely dominate the industry, controlling 90 per cent of the electricity and 85 per cent of the gas sold to consumers. The remaining independent companies were found to supply only 3.8 per cent of the electricity and 12.5 per cent of the gas, while 5.7 per cent of the electricity and 2.1 per cent of the gas was supplied by 43 municipal plants. In many cases, the report explains, the other companies buy from one of the large systems.

Stock Abuses Scanned

The eight dominating systems, the commission named as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the New England Power Association, the Tenney Properties, the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, the Massachusetts Utilities Association, the Western Massachusetts Companies, the Stone & Webster Properties, and the Associated Gas & Electric System.

The commission regarded as serious abuses, the holding of stock of operating companies by the voluntary associations named, and the profiting from operating companies by means of contracts for management, engineering and purchasing. With a view

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Eels Swim 3000 Miles to Meeting of Species at Sumatra, Expert Finds

NAIROBI, Kenya—Long journeys, extending to 2000 and 3000 miles, covered by eels in the normal course of their life's history, have been established by Dr. Johannes Schmidt, the Danish natural scientist, who recently arrived at Mombasa, Kenya, on a two-year voyage of discovery round the world. Dr. Schmidt has established the fact that the eels of India and all southeastern Asia set out on their great oceanic pilgrimage to the general meeting ground of the entire species at Sumatra in the East Indies, where the young are raised and from which the rising generation of elvers in the course of time finds its way back to the regular feeding haunts.

It was Dr. Schmidt who made the discovery a few years ago that European eels made a corresponding 3000-mile trek across the Atlantic to the West Indies.

The naturalist stated that it was owing to the transparency of the elvers and the great depth at which they swam that they reached the feeding grounds in such large numbers without being destroyed by larger fish. He described the eel as the most nutritious of all fish and very popular in northern Europe.

On Dr. Schmidt's arrival in Kenya, he and several of his colleagues were invited by the Government to discuss Kenya fisheries development, and as a result Kenya is seeking to organize a local industry on a large scale.

In west Africa fish is one of the chief articles of native diet in the interior. It is largely imported salted, and there is a great scope for the same industry in the vast territories of east and central Africa.

AMERICAN T. & T. FIRST $4,000,000,000 CONCERN IN U. S.

Assets Gain $400,000,000 for 1929—Telephone Plant Biggest Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company's annual report today showed that total assets of the Bell System increased more than $400,000,000 during 1929, creating the first $4,000,000,000 commercial enterprise in the United States.

The balance sheet of the Bell System as of Dec. 31, showed total assets of $4,228,430,088, intercompany duplications excluded. This compares with $3,826,683,584 at the end of the previous year.

The largest gain occurred in telephone plant, which increased from $3,275,686,848 to $3,671,099,689.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, parent organization, reports total assets for itself of $2,477,032,550, an increase during the year from $2,213,327,685.

Expenditures for construction aggregated $633,000,000, a new annual record. Estimated gross plant construction for 1930 is still larger at $700,000,000.

Two additional short-wave transatlantic radio telephone channels were added during the year, and work is being pushed on a transatlantic cable, which, the report said, will "not be subject to the inherent uncertainties of radio."

The report of American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $166,189,758 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $12.67 a share on 13,113,746 average number of shares outstanding during the year and $12.57 a share on 13,223,398 shares outstanding at the close of 1929.

This compares with $143,170,491, or $12.11 a share on 11,823,745 average

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Tenth Anniversary Honored by Czechs

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Czechoslavok Constitution by the "Revolutionary National Assembly," which was the precurser of the present parliamentary organization after the World War, was observed here in the presence of President Masaryk, members of the Government, including the German Ministers, and about 200 members of the original assembly.

All speeches emphasized the essentially democratic character of the Constitution. It is worthy of note that though this constitution was drawn up in 1920 by an assembly not including any national minorities within this state, its broad foundations and particularly its emphasis upon political equality for all citizens has made possible active co-operation of the German minority in the work of government and has not required any important changes during the intervening decade.

POLICE ARREST 232 IN BOSTON 'CLEAN-UP'

In a concentrated "clean-up" of the city, Boston police arrested 232 men and women, Saturday night, 178 of them being taken into custody for drunkenness. Lotteries, gambling houses and speakeasies were raided almost simultaneously in all sections of the city.

Under "secret" orders, patrol wagons, filled with officers, combed the city to surprise law breakers. The only large seizure of liquor was in the South Boston district.

STALIN HALTS DRIVE AGAINST PRIVATE FARMS

Peasant Hostility Believed to Have Forced Change in Soviet Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — All newspapers on March 2 published an important article from Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party, warning against precipitate haste in the organization of collective farms, especially rebuking those local Communists who, according to Mr. Stalin's diagnosis, had their heads turned as a result of the numerical success of the collective farming movement and developed the idea that everything was permitted them.

Mr. Stalin emphasized that widely differing conditions prevailing in various parts of the country require the application of different methods and pointed out that forms of collective farming suitable in the basic grain-producing regions were inapplicable in the backward eastern parts of the country.

He declared that there had been an effort to promote collective farms in certain parts of Turkestan by threatening the use of armed force and deprivation in the case of peasants who did not wish to enter them, of irrigation water and industrial goods, and he added: "What can such abuses bring?—The strengthening of our enemies and the discrediting of the idea of collective farming."

Mr. Stalin warned against overhasty transformation of collective farms into pure communes, where all property members were socialized, and a model set of rules for the operation of collective farms, published simultaneously with Mr. Stalin's article, provides that the peasants entering collective farms, while socializing their land, large machines and most of their working cattle, retain individual possession of homes, kitchen gardens, chickens and what is perhaps most important, a single cow which will provide milk for their individual use.

Mr. Stalin's article indicates increasing recognition on the part of the Communist Party leadership, that the quantitative mechanical extension of collective farming does not necessarily connote success of the experiment, which depends in a considerable measure on the good will of the peasant masses.

58 Churches Closed

PETROZAVODSK, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Fifty-eight churches, four cathedrals and 30 religious shrines have been closed here to date and converted to economic or cultural uses.

Soviet authorities assert that the anti-religious movement is growing steadily. In five entire districts there are no longer any churches or priests.

Britain Facing Tax Increases by Labor Party

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has prepared Britain for additional taxation in the first estimates yet framed on the exclusive responsibility of the Labor Government.

These estimates, which have just appeared, are for the civil departments for the coming fiscal year. They show that the expected outlay will be £48,000,000 larger than in the last corresponding annual statement.

A total of £30,000,000 more than last year has been found to compensate the local bodies for reduction of municipal taxation upon factory buildings, machinery and land. For the unemployed £6,500,000 are required: £5,000,000 for widows, orphans and old-age pensions and £2,750,000 for education.

Against these appropriations there is expected to be a material saving on military services as naval construction estimates, for example, are likely to be reduced by about £4,000,000 and the army outlay by £2,000,000.

The most optimistic calculations, however, leave so much to be made up that new sources of revenue may have to be found. The prospects also become remote of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's being able to do without the revenue now brought in by the protective tariff on automobiles which he often has said he is determined to ultimately repeal.

'To Sit Here Until We Settle,' Says Adams, of Naval Parley

Nothing Is Lost by Delay of Proceedings, He Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles F. Adams, United States Secretary of the Navy and delegate to the five power naval conference at London, radiocast an address on March 2 over the Columbia Broadcasting System which was heard by millions of listeners in the United States and Canada.

Referring to the delay caused by the fall of the French Government, Mr. Adams said that nothing had been lost by this delay, for when the French delegates returned they could start where they had left off a few weeks ago. He added, "We are here to sit until we settle."

Another illuminating remark was to the effect that "it does not cost as much to keep this whole delegation in session as it costs us to maintain one small cruiser," adding that a few days more or less was as nothing compared to reaching an agreement "in a calm, unruffled state of mind."

The American delegate was introduced by Frederic William Wile, correspondent at the naval conference of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Adams said: Mr. Wile has kindly invited me to use the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System to talk to you about the naval conference. It is a pleasure to do it this way, where one can sit in comfort and without raising his voice, reach about 10,000 times as many people as he can shouting to an audience from a platform.

Since 1922 the United States has not laid down a battleship or an airplane carrier. Since that date, the United States has actually built and put into commission 12 cruisers, and that is all we have that are less than 20 years old. There are 16 others wholly or partially appropriated for, and some of these are in process of construction. We have built no destroyers and only one submarine that had not been begun before the Washington Treaty. This is probably the smallest amount of building of any first-class navy on record for an eight-year period. Even considering that we had left over from the war an adequate fleet of battle-

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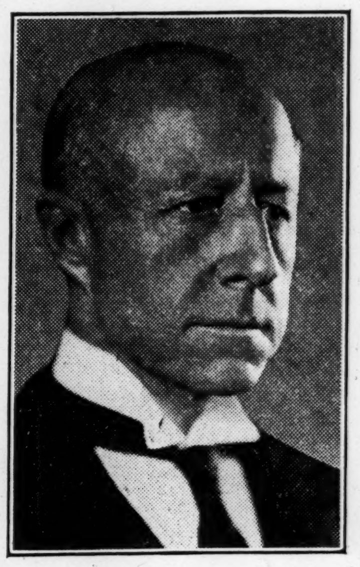
Speaks for U. S.



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CHARLES F. ADAMS
Secretary of the Navy

SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW CASE OF LIQUOR BUYER

Government Wins Test to Determine Amenability to Conspiracy Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court March 3 granted the Government a review to test whether the purchaser of liquor, who gives an order for its delivery knowing that the order involves illegal transportation, is guilty of conspiracy with the bootlegger to violate the Federal Prohibition Law. The case was set for hearing April 14.

The Government in requesting the review said it did not involve whether a purchaser of liquor was equally guilty with the bootlegger, but did raise the question of whether the man who placed the order had conspired with the seller.

The importance of the controversy was emphasized by the Government in requesting the review. It raised the question in the case of Alfred E. Norris, a New York banker, who, it was alleged, placed orders with Joel D. Kerper of Philadelphia. The Government contends that Norris knew that in so doing, the question of illegal transportation would be involved.

The Government offered evidence which it said showed that on his orders Norris had received from Philadelphia several illegal shipments of liquor.

The Federal District Court at Philadelphia declared the mere purchase of liquor was not an offense under the prohibition law, and that where there was nothing but simple sale the purchaser was not guilty of conspiracy with the seller.

It also said that "where transportation was required by the agreement," the purchaser and the seller could not be indicted for conspiracy "even though what is contemplated is simply the delivery of the thing sold."

The Corcuit Court of Appeals held that "a sale of liquor involving such transportation as is necessary to effect the delivery to the purchaser, does not subject the purchaser and seller to an indictment for conspiracy to transport," and said that under the prohibition law the purchase of liquor was not an offense.

These decisions, the Government insisted, narrowed the scope of the conspiracy statute to such an extent as to make it inapplicable to a large number of cases in which conspiracy to violate other laws than the prohibition act were charged.

TARDIEU NAMES DELEGATION TO LONDON PARLEY

Two New Men Favor Strong Navy—Cabinet Victory in Chamber Expected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Members of the newly formed Cabinet have taken over the various governmental departments from their predecessors in the short-lived Chautemps Government. The Cabinet will present itself in the Chamber of Deputies March 5 and if it obtains a vote of confidence as appears certain, the new French delegation to the London conference will depart March 6. Even opponents of the new Cabinet admit it will be able to command a majority in the Chamber but this will not be a large one and is variously estimated at 20 to 40 votes.

The second Tardieu Cabinet depends somewhat less exclusively on support of parties of the Right than did his first. Although 20 members of the new Cabinet out of a total of 34 ministers and undersecretaries belonged to the first Tardieu Government and the new Cabinet thus has foundations firmly fixed on the old, several recruits have been chosen from the Center and Left parties, thus widening the scope of the ministry.

Support Strong Navy

The new delegation to the London conference includes not only the former members, M. Tardieu, Aristide

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Filipino Top Goes Spinning Back Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—Manila is amused to learn that the little yo-yo, the home-made plaything of every Filipino child, has been discovered by New York and is making a fortune for an enterprising manufacturer.

The yo-yo, which is a kind of top, grew up in the provinces, and then came to Manila. Its very popularity is said to have brought it a bad reputation in the city schools, from which as a last measure of disapproval, it was banished.

Its step up in the world, came through a bellboy in Santa Barbara, Calif., named Pedro Flores. One day when his thoughts were turned toward home, he whittled a yo-yo to comfort himself but soon found that it pleased and entertained the guests in the lobby. He could do many tricks with it and its popularity spread to every salesman who stopped at the hotel. They offered advice and perhaps something more substantial because it was not long before Pedro left bellhopping and became a manufacturer.

SKILLED AUSTRIANS SEEK FRENCH JOBS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Negotiations have been begun between the Austrian and French governments regarding immigration to France of a large number of unemployed skilled workers from the town of Steyr, in upper Austria, where the Steyr and Austro-Daimler automobiles are manufactured.

Owing to foreign competition and industrial rationalization there during the past year, some thousands of workers have been deprived of hope of local employment in the future. These workers already have been canvassed regarding their willingness to emigrate.

France needs skilled engineers in the automobile, locomotive and electro-technical industries and French employers are willing to advance the costs of the journey, which later will be deducted from the workers' wages. This will be refunded to the worker as a bonus after he has worked continuously for one year.

Roam Around, Round Up. Run In—Three R's Being Taught Chicago Police

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — While the lecturer talked briskly on, perhaps 200 men listened attentively, taking copious notes on long sheets of yellow paper. Occasionally there would be a question, and the speaker would go back to explain more fully. When he finished mimeographed papers, containing ten examination questions, were passed around.

"Write out the answers," instructed the teacher, "and hand in your papers next week."

A university class, studying art, or literature, or history? No, a group of Chicago policemen, learning better methods of combating crime and safeguarding a city.

Once each week, for two hours, the 900 policemen assigned to the detective bureau are instructed in various phases of their work. They can't be brought together at one time, for the business of maintaining order in a great city is a 24-hour-a-day job, so the lectures are repeated until they have been heard by each "watch."

The Detective Division School, as it is known, was organized when the executives of the police department realized that too much good work was being brought to naught because some technical mistake on the part of the detective, pounced upon by the defendant's lawyer, would ruin an entire case. Testimony would be ruled out of trials, suspects freed, valuable evidence made worthless and acquittals voted in cases where the verdict should have been "guilty," all because of incomplete knowledge of legal procedure on the part of the policeman.

"It's good stuff," one husky squad leader said earnestly. "A lot of this information, that a man out on the streets would never get on to, comes in mighty handy sometimes.

One of the lecturers was Lieut. J. J. Farrell, of the Automobile Bureau. He told how elaborate records of cars are kept by his office, how machines stolen in Chicago have been recovered in all parts of the country through the co-operation of other police departments, how criminals are often identified or traced through their automobiles. He emphasized the closeness with which the department's automobile experts track down possible clues.

Chief Justice D. J. Normoyle of the Criminal Court, who helped organize the school, the judges of the court, and the heads of various departments of the police organization serve as lecturers. They point out mistakes made by the policemen, offer constructive criticism, and explain how the work can be done more efficiently.

U. S.-JAPAN SEEK NAVAL COMPROMISE

Progress Reported Being Made Toward Friendly Understanding

BRIAND WILL HEAD FRENCH DELEGATION

Conviction Grows That Paris Pact Is in Need of Implementation

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The latest information indicates that the French delegation will return before the end of the week and the conference will then be able to resume full formal discussions.

Telephonic advices from Paris on March 3 by the American delegation state that if Andre Tardieu receives a vote of confidence in Paris, he intends to send a delegation headed by Aristide Briand, to London on Thursday. M. Tardieu himself is not expected to accompany the delegation and there is considerable doubt expressed in conference circles whether the precariousness of the French political situation will permit M. Tardieu to leave Paris for some weeks.

In his absence, M. Briand will have full authority and he will be assisted by J. L. Dumesnil, the new Minister of Marine; Francois Pietri, Minister of the Colonies; Aime Fleuriau, the French Ambassador in London, and Viscount de Kerguezec, president of the Senate Naval Committee.

It is now expected that the conference will begin exactly where it left off, with the examination of the French figures for their estimated naval tonnage by 1936. It is felt, however, as was obvious when the conference adjourned, that little progress can be made so long as the discussions remain in arithmetical terms and concern only rival demands, based on nothing more hopeful than nationalistic comparisons.

Briand's "Draft Treaties"

The conviction has grown, until now it is almost imperative and inevitable, that the discussions must move into the political sphere. It is felt in American circles that that old master of political adjustment, M. Briand will soon produce some of the draft treaties which he is rumored to have up his sleeve. These are expected to be highly ingenious and provocative, but it is hardly expected that these texts which will undoubtedly be intended to bolster French security will provide an ideal arrangement for implementing the Kellogg pact, and that perhaps this suggestion will ultimately proceed most appropriately from Anglo-Saxon quarters.

Still before long it is expected that the conference will be confronted by many adroit political proposals and maneuvers, some of which will lead to helpful field discussions. The conviction of the needs of some implementation of the Pact of Paris continues to grow in London, with a mounting tide of public sentiment in its favor.

The American delegates have been studying with engrossing attention the official tabulations of the editorial views of the American newspapers. The sentiment as reflected in these summaries was preponderantly in favor of a consultative pact.

Consultative Pact Favored

Organs representing widely scattered sentiment favor the implementation of the Kellogg pact by means of the good offices of the treaty, and these concrete expressions of opinion have made a strong impression upon the American delegates, who as already stated, would welcome the proposal of a consultative pact by another power, but who recently had been somewhat alarmed by the accounts of senatorial opposition. Now the tide seems to have turned in the opposite direction, and the day of defeatists has passed, with those who favor a consultative pact strongly in the ascendancy.

Conversations between David A. Reed and Tsuneo Matsudaira to clarify the American-Japanese problem continued busily over the week-end with meetings in the country and at the Ritz headquarters of the American delegation.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Matsudaira are endeavoring to find some compromise which both governments will accept, but neither possesses plenipotentiary or mandatory authority. They are merely exploring the possibilities by offering suggestions and discussing ingenious ideas. The talks are highly informal and were deliberately restricted to two individuals in order to gain intimacy. Neither commits his Government, hence the talks of "concessions" made by the American Government are inaccurate.

In the address delivered to America Mr. Adams stressed the greater efficiency of the navy when limited in a treaty rather than when left to spasmodic irritations in public opinion and world politics for upbuilding. This is felt as introducing a highly debatable point. This choice is between certainty or the uncertainty of having competition, with a level perhaps very low, as in the case of the American navy during the last nine years. The difficulty may be resolved by remembering that even if a limitation is set, there is no obligation on any nation to build up to the maximum level. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that with limitation there is always a tendency to bring navies to a specified level.

The conference is rather more hopeful than usual with the return of the French coming nearer and the continued indication of friendly progress between Mr. Reed and Mr. Matsudaira.

Local Committee to Back Hoover's Naval Program

To meet the critical situation which has arisen at the London naval conference with a strong demonstration of the popular support behind the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HAITIAN GROUPS DEMAND RELIEF FROM 'DICTATOR'

That's What Leader Says American High Commissioner Is

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—Charges that Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American High Commissioner in Haiti, was a virtual dictator were made before the Hoover Commission March 3 by Antoine Rigal, president of a group of seven organizations representing several thousand persons.

Mr. Rigal also claimed that President Borno was holding office illegally because his father is French while the Haitian Constitution says that only persons having a Haitian father are eligible for the Presidency.

"All officials from the President down, even judges, are nominated and put in office by the executive power which is the High Commissioner," said Mr. Rigal. "President Borno is only a puppet in the hands of High Commissioner Russell and the Council of State serve only as clerks of Borno."

Outlining his recommendations, Mr. Rigal urged the immediate recall of High Commisisoner Russell and the dismissal of the Council of State.

William Allen White, newspaper publisher of Emporia, Kan., and member of the commission, has excited the entire populace of this capital with an act of his. While a parade of Haitian women passed before him on March 2, at the gate of the Hotel Excelsior, where the commission is residing one of the women, dressed in black, stepped in front of him and said: "Please commission, deliver us."

As she spoke she bowed. Mr. White grasped her hand, bowed himself and then kissed her hand. For a moment everyone was quiet. Then there was a roar of wild cheering which was heard all over the city.

AMERICAN T. & T. $4,000,000,000 COMPANY NOW

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shares outstanding during 1928 and $11.10 a share on 12,896,914 shares at the end of that year.

Income account of American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, compares as follows:

	1929	1928
Divs rec	$140,911,590	$119,176,197
Int and other income	22,894,075	16,021,954
Tel rev	111,890,242	100,583,827
Total inc	275,695,907	235,781,978
Exp, tax and depr	81,873,035	70,513,929
Net earn	193,822,872	165,268,049
Interest	27,633,114	22,097,558
Net inc	166,189,758	143,170,491
Divs	116,378,771	103,821,440
Balance	49,810,987	39,349,051
Surplus	49,810,987	39,349,051
Sur for year	49,810,987	39,349,051

890,000 'Phones Added

Significant figures in the report follow:

Telephones in the Bell System (owned and connecting)	$20,000,000
Bell-owned telephones	15,400,000
Increase in Bell-owned telephones	890,000
Investments in Bell System plant and other assets	4,228,000,000
Gross plant construction, 1929	633,000,000
Estimated gross plant construction, 1930	700,000,000
Approx expenditure per day	2,000,000
Number of Bell System employees	454,000
Miles of Bell System telephone wire (74% in cable)	69,519,000
Number of A T & T Co stockholders	469,800
Number of transatlantic calls	18,000
Telephones reached by Bell System (86% of world's total)	29,500,000
Expended for pensions and benefits	7,533,000

W. S. Gifford, president, says in part to stockholders:

"The year 1929 has been one of distinct progress throughout the Bell System in improvement and extent of communication by telephone. Approximately 1,600,000,000 more local telephone calls and 100,000,000 more toll and long-distance calls were handled than in the previous year.

Stock Widely Held

"Beginning in the latter part of 1926 there has been a series of reductions in long-distance rates amounting to a saving of many millions of dollars a year to telephone users. Within a year two of these reductions in long-distance rates were made effective, each of them resulting in a saving to telephone users of approximately $5,000,000 annually.

In 1929 the Bell System revenues from local exchange service increased $47,000,000 or 7.3 per cent over the previous year, and revenues from toll and long-distance service increased $45,000,000 or 14.5 per cent. The increase in total operating revenues was $95,000,000, or 9.8 per cent. Due in part to additional expenditures for better service, total expenses increased 11 per cent and investment in plant and other assets increased 105 per cent. Net earnings for the year were at the rate of 6.8 per cent on the cost of plant and other assets.

The number of shareholders of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on Dec. 31, last, totaled 469,801 compared with 459,596 at the end of 1928. The average number of shares held per stockholder is 28. Of the total number of stockholders, about 90,000 are Bell System employees. No single individual holds as much as 1 per cent of capital stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

U. S.-JAPANESE APPROACHING COMPROMISE

(Continued from Page 1)

President's program of naval reduction, there has been organized in Massachusetts the Emergency Committee on the London Naval Conference.

John F. Moors is chairman of the committee and among the original sponsors of its work are Willis J. Abbot, Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, George W. Coleman, Ada L. Comstock, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, Miss Zara du Pont, Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. J. Pennington Gardiner, Conrad Hobbs, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Joseph Lee, Rabbi Harry Levi, Mrs. Colin W. MacDonald, Mrs. Albert W. Levis, President Daniel L. Marsh, William Allan Neilson, the Rev. George L. Paine, Mrs. Charles I. Quirk, Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root, Dr. Stephen Rushmore and Butler R. Wilson.

The committee is taking immediate steps to extend its organization throughout the State. It is meeting enthusiastic responses on all sides to its appeal to children to voice through letters and resolutions to Washington their demand for substantial reductions in all classes of ships, their support of the proposal for a conference of the nations signatory to the Kellogg Pact to avert hostilities in case of threatened war and their unqualified support of the President in all efforts looking toward these ends.

238 DEGREES GRANTED AT HARVARD 'MID-YEAR'

Harvard University has granted 238 degrees in its annual midyear award.

Four degrees were conferred with distinction, the men winning this honor being: Robert Gorham Davis of Cambridge and Hyman Alpers of Salem, A. B. cum laude; Warren Wilcox Anthony of Portsmouth, R. I., and Shephard Sterling Senter of Windham, N. H., S. B. cum laude.

POETRY LECTURER NAMED

Arthur M. Hind, from 1921 to 1927 Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Oxford, comes to Harvard for the year 1930-31 as Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry. At the present time Mr. Hind is assistant keeper in the department of prints and drawings of the British Museum. He is the author of a monumental critical work on Rembrandt's etchings and of "A History of Engraving and Etching," a text accepted as one of the major works on the subject. He is himself a landscape painter.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C.S.B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Hall, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8.

First lecture in series by Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology, Harvard University, on "The Peopling of the Pacific," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Meeting, Boston Dickens Fellowship, lecture on "Afoot and Afloat in Venice," by Frank W. C. Hersey, Arlington Street Church, 8.

Lecture in series, auspices Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America, on "Anne Hutchinson," Boston Public Library, 8.

Northeastern Interfraternity Council ball, Longwood Towers, 8.

Field and Forest Club; round table dinner, illustrated lecture on "Wonders of the Springtime," by Miss Annie Bryant, 6:15.

Copley-Plaza; automobile show, Ballroom and Foyer, all evening; dance, Sons of Italy, Swiss Room, 6.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Amherst College Alumni, Georgian Room, 6; dinner, Plumbers' Association, Parlor F, 6; dinner, Ideal Power & Lawn Mower Co., Inc., Salle Moderne, 6.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 6:30.

Symphony Hall—Concert, tenth National Harps Festival, 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Arthur Le Blanc, violinist, and Mme. Saint-Coeur, soprano.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"The Merry Widow."

EVENTS TOMORROW

First illustrated lecture in series by Stedman S. Hanks, on "International Airports as Ports of Entry," Pierce Hall, Harvard Engineering School, 4:30.

Annual meeting, Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Parker House, 5:45.

Tercentenary meeting, Old Belfry Chapter, D. A. R., talk on "Massachusetts Birthday Party," by Mrs. Irving O Palmer, vice-president of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., Salada Tea Rooms, 2.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; lecture on "Chinese Gardens," by Guy Lee, Clubhouse, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; automobile show, Ballroom and Foyer, all day and evening, through Friday; concert, Chromatic Club, Sheraton Room, 10:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Appreciation of Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club Board, Library Hall, 10.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, Salle Moderne, 12:15; luncheon and meeting, Gray Iron Institute, Inc., Parlor B, 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; also special exhibition of modern textiles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints, lent by David F. Edgar; Contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge—Water colors by "Group of Five," Chase, Cutler, Hopkinson, Pepper and Perkins. Through March 15.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 week days; 1:30 to 5 Sunday; holidays all day; admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Vernon Ellis. Through March 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February. Also six new dog study etchings by Diana Thorne.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of American paintings.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Miscellaneous group exhibit of paintings.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins. Paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns. Through March 15.

[illegible]tal Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

[illegible]ll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4. Water colors of Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere by Eliot O'Hara. Through March 11.

[illegible]nbridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, 53 Church Street, Cambridge—Water color drawing of tropical flowers and fruits by Frances S. Waxman. Through March 8.

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INDIA'S PLACE IN WORLD LINKED TO BRITISH RULE

Dominion Influence Greater Than 'Free' Nation, Policy Speaker Says

India's problem is not one of independence or British dominion, but a question of whether the country is to be powerful in world affairs or a "weaker Mexico, a more ridiculous China," Edward Thompson, lecturer and teacher at Oxford and in India, declared at the luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel March 1. He is now visiting professor at Vassar College.

India as a dominion, he said, would be greater than India as a nation, "nominally independent, but torn asunder by internal dissension." He likened India's acquisition of the dominion status to the American Revolution. Englishmen would then be "the guests of India, not intruders," he said.

Disputing Mr. Thompson's stand, Sailendranath Ghose, president of the American branch of the Indian National Congress, recounted the economic and intellectual history of India, charging that its leadership and superiority immediately declined upon being conquered by England.

"Until that time," Mr. Ghose said, "India was a national entity, with an independent government of her own, her own high standard of material wealth, and cultural achievement.

"Today, India is the poorest nation on earth. What has happened during these two centuries? The thing is this. England has put her hand on India and that touch has been fatal."

Mr. Ghose further pictured the alleged degradation of his country, claiming that before the British came 60 per cent of the people could read and write. Today, he said, less than 7 per cent are literate.

While Mr. Thompson asserted that one of the three difficulties in the way of Britain's abandoning India entirely was India's helplessness in natoinal defense, Mr. Ghose declared that India had let down its national defense because it believed that its superior material wealth and its intellectual aptitude provided ample protection.

Declaring that imperialism and militarism thrive on the subjection of one people by another, Mr. Ghose concluded his talk with the statement that "Indian independence would be the impressive step toward universal peace and universal disarmament."

Other speakers included Daniel Jivanayakam, president of Teachers College in Trivandrum, Southern India, a sympathizer of the British officials in India, and S. L. Joshi of the department of comparative philosophy, Dartmouth College. Christian A. Herter, chairman of the association, presided.

Music

Richard Crooks

Richard Crooks, tenor, again sang before a Boston audience at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Again, too, he gave evidence of the unusual abilities which are his. First of all, Mr. Crooks owns a voice of great natural beauty. It is silvery in quality in the upper register, warm and lustrous in the lower. Depth and resonance lie in his tones. A soft half-voice may be as clear and as vibrant as the large notes which display the full resource of his vocal equipment. Add to these endowments the polish of a crystal clear enunciation, the smoothness of carefully matched phrases, the pulsating rhythms of the sound musician, the even breath control of the practiced singer, and the sum of Mr. Crook's accomplishments begins to mount to its proper level.

For a program yesterday, Mr. Crooks chose first a set of songs by Italian writers. Pergolesi's "Nina," Respighi's "Stornella-trice" and Stradella's pervading "Per Pieta" comprised the group. These the singer followed with Russian songs, well chosen from the listener's as well as the performer's point of view. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Lied" was stirring music. Rachmaninoff's "Sorrow in Springtime" sounded the depths as well as the heights, while the aria from the same composer's "Aleko" gave ample opportunity for the display of rhythmic felicity.

After the Russians came three of Strauss's songs, dramatic enough to color Mr. Crook's interpretations to brilliance and verve. Three songs in English concluded the well balanced and interesting program.

Rudolph Gruen played the accompaniments for Mr. Crooks. He displayed an agile adaptation of his own performance to that of the singer, and held his instrument to the proper dynamic proportions to enhance and accentuate each song. C. S. B.

William E. Zeuch

At the First Church in Boston yesterday afternoon, William E. Zeuch, the organist of the church, gave the last of his "Hours of Music" for the present season. Organ transcriptions from the works of Richard Wagner comprised the program, which opened with the Prelude to "Lohengrin," followed in turn by the Overture to "Tannhaeuser," Introduction to Act 3 of "Die Meistersinger," Overture to "Rienzi," Liebestod from "Tristan" and The Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walkuere."

There are those who scoff at home talent productions, yet, at least a half hour before Mr. Zeuch began to play yesterday afteroon, there was standing room only in the church and 15 minutes later no possible space available; even the chancel steps were made to accommodate some dozen or so late comers. Such a gathering as this has been the rule and not the exception throughout this series of recitals. Mr. Zeuch has steadfastly maintained that the public wanted the best possible in music. His performance yesterday was brilliant, as usual; the inherent nature of the music did not admit the expression of the gentler moods, with perhaps the exception of the Liebestod from "Tristan," which Mr. Zeuch managed to infuse with considerable atmosphere.

Next Sunday Mr. Zeuch begins a new series, comprising a set of Lenten Musical Services which will feature oratorios and other choral works. A chorus of 50 voices will sing Brahms's "Requiem" on March 9.

With roll of drum and clatter of rattle, Ernst Schelling brought to a close the fourth concert and sixth season of his musicales for children (and a few fortunate group-ups) last Saturday morning in Jordan Hall. As usual, the half a hundred or so of Boston Symphony Orchestra members again played under Mr. Schelling's lively direction, and again this resourceful gentleman brought chuckles of delight from his audience, by his apt remarks and jolly pictures.

In response to repeated requests for some modern music, Mr. Schelling arranged an unusually entertaining program, which he apologetically began with the Mozart overture to "The Magic Flute," followed by Loeffler's "Memories of My Childhood," adroitly preluded by pictures illustrative of Russian peasant scenes and fairy tales, not forgetting a charming portrait of the composer himself, who later modestly acknowledged the applause bestowed upon his composition. Respighi was represented by an orchestration of Rameau's "The Hen" and "The Nightingale" from his own suite, "The Birds."

Had Mr. Ravel deliberately planned to release his now famous "Bolero" in time for this final concert, it could hardly have been more opportunely available. Introducing each choir of the orchestra in turn, it served to weld into final unity all the illustrations of these same choirs which Mr. Schelling had introduced separately at previous concerts, not forgetting the ubiquitous drum, which occasioned great interest among the very young.

Lawrence White, the soloist of the morning, in his role of "The Worried Drummer," a percussion humoresque by Schreiner, roused no end of enthusiasm with his clever manipulation of an even dozen percussion instruments, among which was the marimba, played with remarkable virtuosity.

In gay mood, Mr. Schelling then proceeded to affix medals and badges of honor to the swelling bosoms of 19 youthful patrons of these concerts, who ranged in age from 6 to 16, and whose notebooks were judged by Mr. Schelling the best of all those offered for inspection. From the list which he presented this reviewer, one learns that nearly all these books were 100 per cent perfect, a fact, it would seem, worth the recording.

A stirring performance of Skilton's "Indian War Dance" (which received the largest number of "request" votes) ended the program. G. M. S.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR 'OLD IRONSIDES'

"Old Ironsides," the United States Frigate Constitution, will be floated probably March 15, but may lie at the wharf without masts or other gear for years unless patriotic citizens contribute more funds.

The $600,000 subscription, mostly pennies of school children throughout the country, has been spent, and $250,000 is lacking to complete the reconditioning of the historic old man-of-war. Funds available will suffice for about one month's work, according to Lieut. John A. Lord, naval constructor in charge.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight with lowest about 22; Tuesday fair with temperature rising to about 40; fresh west and northwest winds; diminishing.

Southern New England: Generally fair and not so cold tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; fresh possibly strong northwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not so cold tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday; fresh northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	14	Memphis	26
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	4
Boston	19	Nantucket	22
Buffalo	16	New Orleans	40
Calgary	26	New York	20
Charleston	30	Philadelphia	22
Chicago	16	Pittsburgh	12
Denver	10	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	18	Portland, Ore.	42
Eastport	16	San Francisco	50
Galveston	38	St. Louis	22
Hatteras	30	St. Paul	18
Helena	-4	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	24	Tampa	44

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:[illegible] p. m., Tuesday 1:26 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

JUSTICE FIELDS IS HONORED

The Vermont Association of Boston honored Fred T. Fields, Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, March 1 at a luncheon at the Parker House. Four associate judges, Gov. John E. Weeks, of Vermont, and prominent lawyers, were guests. Justice Fields, who is a native of Vermont, was highly praised for his efficient service to the public. Speakers included Claude H. Clark, president of the Vermont association; Frederick W. Mansfield, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association; Herbert Parker, president of the Boston Bar Association, and Governor Weeks.

BUSHNELL WILL NOT RUN

Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney, has announced that he will not be a candidate for any public office in the next Massachusetts election. In a statement issued March 2 he said in part: "I will not be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor or for any other office this fall. I am not a politician and I prefer to practice law."

Waldorf
RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Lamb Stew, Rolls and Butter	25c
Roast Pork, New Squash, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Breaded Veal Cutlet, Tomato Sauce, Spaghetti, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	40c
Fried Fillet of Haddock, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	30c
Baked Apple Dumpling, Hard and Lemon Sauce	10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities
42 In and Around Boston

CHAMBER OPENS BOSTON DRIVE TO INCREASE ROLLS

Value of Organization to New England Commerce Is Emphasized

Attention of the public is focused this week on the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is conducting one of the most extensive membership campaigns in its history, with the dual purpose of informing the people of New England of the activities and value of the organization to the business world and to enlarge its membership.

Large signs in the railroad terminals, billboards scattered at strategic points throughout the city, electric signs, banners, street car posters, newspaper advertising in space used by the retail stores and posters in subways and elevated stations carry the message of "Boston Chamber of Commerce" week throughout metropolitan Boston.

Radio talks, special articles in the newspapers, speakers of note, at clubs and other organizations, and other publicity channels are being employed to bring the ambitions program of the Chamber for 1930 to attention of the public. A four-page daily newspaper is being published each day of this week by the Chamber entitled Boston Chamber of Commerce News, for distribution to members and prospective members, containing a wide diversity of articles regarding Chamber functions.

These articles will point out the many kinds of service that is provided by the Chamber and just how each of them proves of intrinsic value to the business men of Boston and New England. More than 500 prominent business executives of Metropolitan Boston, who are already active members of the Chamber, have been enlisted as workers, the duty of each being to bring in two new members.

Luncheons are being held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at the Chamber for the workers, at which full information as to the result of the campaign will be available. A large chart has been arranged on the wall of the main dining room, on which appears the names of all the workers. As fast as they obtain their individual quota of new members, red stars will be placed alongside the name to indicate their program.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Berthe Dupee, French diction.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:50 New England Coke Dinner Music; news; NBC.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet: William Chares MacReady, De Witt Clinton and Sam Houston.
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: Male quartet; string sextet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: soloists, male trio, orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Whittal Anglo-Persians Orchestra.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Joe Humbert and Bennie McLaughlin; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:58 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Brookline Political Forum.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest period.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Lowe Brothers Famous Composers: MacDowell.
8:00 NBC, New Orleans Mardi Gras.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Troubadours.
9:00 Ted Fiorito and his Maytag Orchestra; male trio; Retting and Platt, pianists.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:30 Dedicatory program new WBZ studios, Springfield; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Legal Stampers.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Arlington Squires.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 The Cleercoalers: orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers: Henry Burbig, humorist.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "An Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombard's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Group: Merle Johnson and his orchestra; Veronica Wiggins and Freddie Vettel, soloists.
11:00 Time, news; The Columbians.
11:30 CBS, Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Lear, organist.

WHDH, Boston 830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ Recital.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Alexander Graham Bell anniversary exercises at Boston University.
7:00 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
7:15 WHDH Toreadors; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9.00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Mary Olds and Calliope.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, New Orleans: Mardi Gras.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Metropolitan Theater stage show.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, New Orleans; Mardi Gras.
2:45 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio music.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: sketch, "La Salle."
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

Novelist Says History and Biography Better for Experience Than Fiction

Prof. R. E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has come to the conclusion that American civilization "has not entirely gone to the dogs." This optimistic expression from Professor Rogers resulted from the size and enthusiasm of the audience which greeted him at Symphony Hall Sunday night as he introduced Thornton Wilder and Hugh Walpole for a debate on the respective value to experience of fiction and drama as opposed to history and biography.

Mr. Walpole opened the debate in support of the imaginative form of writing, and cited the works of other novelists—grave and gay, emotional and analytical, humorous and pathetic—to convince his hearers that the reading of fiction and drama casts searching illumination on human experience.

On the basis that fiction does not tell the truth about life, Mr. Wilder took up the contention in favor of history and biography. Pointing to some of the extravagances in well-known novels, or example Jane Eyre, resulting from abuse of the author's omniscience over the thoughts of his characters, he went on to show the importance of biography and history as a background for characters of fiction or drama; illustrating his point with an amusing word picture of Lady Macbeth riding into the scenes of Hamlet with, Mr. Wilder implied, ludicrous and devastating results.

Mr. Walpole's response to this was that if Shakespeare had wished to make Lady Macbeth pay a visit to Hamlet nothing in Denmark or out of it would have prevented his doing so.

It was evident from the equal volume of applause bestowed on each speaker that, as Professor Rogers remarked, there really was no question; that the debate had hung on but another example of twentieth century notions of specialization; that the ancients knew nothing about such distinctions, and that the Odyssey was a book on which Greek boys were brought up—it was history; it was biography; it was fiction, and it was curiously both realistic and romantic—a group of things which no modern author dares to put between the same covers lest he be expelled from either the Romantic Fiction Writers' Union or the Realistic Fiction Writers' Union.

MOUNT HOLYOKE GROUP ENDS BUSINESS PARLEY

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. (AP)—The Graduate Council of Mount Holyoke College closed a two-day session here with a business session, at which Miss Amy Rowland of Cleveland, O., Miss Lottie Bishop of New Haven, Conn., and Dr. Mary McConaughy of South Hadley were nominated for alumnae trustee. The election will take place in June.

No president was elected but Miss Mary Preston of New York was chosen vice-president; Miss Margaret Cook of Worcester, Mass., recording secretary and Mrs. Pearl Richards of West Hartford, Conn., treasurer. The morning session was devoted to addresses by members of the faculty explaining features in the new curriculum to take effect next fall.

Port of Boston Grants Clearance to Russia's 'Ship Without a Country'

Likened to the "man without a country" the steamship Lake Fandon, formerly owned by the United States Shipping Board, but sold to the Russian Soviet Government with 24 other Shipping Board vessels, was granted clearance papers at the Boston Customs House, although it could not claim any nationality. The United States does not recognize the Russian Soviet Government and their being no diplomatic relations between the two countries, the vessel has no registry that can be recognized in this country.

The steamer does not fly the flag of any nation and cannot legally do so until it is registered in Russia. Even then it will not be recognized in this country. The Lake Fandon cleared for Seattle, Wash., where it is to load cargo for Russia. Before it can clear from Seattle, however, it must pass inspection by the United States Steamboat Inspectors, a formality not necessary here because it cleared with no cargo.

Under the laws of this country a vessel must have a nationality in order to be inspected, and it is understood that a friendly neutral country will temporarily assist the Russian Government by granting a consul's provisional registry which will hold good until the vessel reaches Russia. It is said that the French Government is to act in this capacity.

The Lake Fandon has a crew of 30 Russians who came here especially to man the vessel, each of whom is on an equal basis, according to Soviet ideals. Capt. I. Ustensky commands the vessel, which is of 1612 net tons. Previous departures from the group of vessels being reconditioned in Boston for the Soviet Government, have not been given their clearance papers in Boston because they only went to New York. This steamer, going such a distance however, was granted the official documents.

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Visit Our Attractive Ladies' Salon
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BOSTON SALON VIEWS LATEST IN MOTORCARS

Custom-Built Bodies Show Trend Toward Sweeping Line and Speed

The latest in motorcar luxury and beauty is to be seen today at the annual salon of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, held in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The salon will continue until 6 p. m. Friday.

The exhibition of luxury cars—prices range from $3000 up—is arranged as supplementary to the more inclusive show at Mechanics Hall which took place in January. Heretofore the two have been held simultaneously, but this year it was decided to hold them separately so that more attention might be devoted to each.

A much-admired feature of the present salon is the new 16-cylinder Cadillac with custom body by Fleetwood. The three years which General Motors have spent in perfecting the multi-cylindered motor are vindicated both by the splendid performance and the striking appearance of this innovation among American stock cars.

Lincoln exhibits three cars with custom bodies one of which, a berlin by Judkins, is of Bay State origin. The other two are a convertible sedan by Dietrich and a town car by Le Baron.

Pierce-Arrow exhibits four cars on which the traditional sweeping lines are treated with the same harmony that always has characterized their coach work. One, a limousine in black with chromium nickel, is responsible for the unusually large hubs.

The only entirely foreign car to be represented is the Isotta-Fraschini. The Rolls-Royce, though primarily an English car, is now manufactured in this country and those produced at Springfield, Mass., are entirely American built. The bodies are by Brewster, who now does his building in New York.

Packard has a large exhibit, remarkable for the imported coach body. Du Pont presents a dignified limousine and a road racer guaranteed to travel at 110 miles an hour. Cunningham offers a fine example of what can be produced by individual craftsmanship in the line of custom-built cars.

Other exhibits include the front-drive Cord, the Stearns-Knight, Stutz, Peerless, Marmon, Dusenberg and Franklin.

Skyways to Handle Two New Airplanes

Two new types of airplane of New England manufacture have been added to the lines handled by Skyways, Inc., located at the East Boston Airport.

One of the two, the "Viking Flying Boat," was formerly a French production, but now is to be manufactured at New Haven, Conn., and powered with a Wasp motor. The other new plane is a three-seater "Kitty-Hawk," powered by a Kinner motor.

At the annual meeting, Skyways, Inc., elected Robert E. Gross, president of the Viking Flying Boat Corporation, as one of its directors. Other directors for the ensuing year are L. Sherman Adams, vice-president of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation; Zenas Crocker, president of the Cape Cod Airport Corporation; John B. Haughey, manager of Skyways; Stephen Paine, Olcott Payson, vice-president of Skyways; Phillips M. Payson, president of the Portland Airport Corporation; Crocker Snow, president of Skyways, and Lester Watson.

VERMONT QUARRIES HUGE GRANITE BLOCK

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. (AP)—The Presbrey Leland Company, Inc., has notified the United States Geological Survey of the quarrying at its West Dummerston quarry of what is believed to be the largest single block of granite ever quarried in the world.

It is pure white and is in exceptionally good conditions. Its estimated weight is 8,181,000 pounds, and its dimensions are 125 feet long, 35 feet wide and 11 feet in average thickness.

The Presbrey Leland officials said their block weighed five times more than the Assuan obelisk in Egypt.

MORGAN DAY PLANNED

Founder's Day, the anniversary of Henry Morgan, will be observed at Morgan Memorial, March 7, by the visitation of thousands of friends who will inspect this center of good will at 89 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

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BOARD GIVES UP ATTEMPT TO FIX PRICE OF WHEAT

To Pay Market Price in Future and Base Loans on Crop to July 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Government purchasing of wheat at higher than market price in an effort to help agriculture has been dropped by the Federal Farm Board.

The establishment of an artificial price for wheat was the most drastic step yet taken by the Government in its farm relief program. Had not unforeseen world factors operated contrarily it would have, it is expected, resisted attack to better advantage.

The conference at which the new policy was determined upon was attended by Alexander H. Legge, chairman, and other members of the farm board; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and leaders of the grain corporation and of the grain stabilization corporation.

Grain will still be purchased at the prevailing market price by the stabilization corporation, it was announced. Loans will be made by the grain corporation to co-operatives on the present crop until July 1.

The price emergency has at least partially passed, commented Mr. Legge, in reporting the discontinuance of the arbitrary figures. The impending congestion of grain in many terminal markets, which Mr. Legge likewise named in explanation, was perhaps a more important factor. The farm board's offer brought out large offerings from the country.

When the pegging of prices was first announced here last fall, the farm board was not purchasing grain. Its initial move was to lend against the price levels it fixed for loan purposes. This policy was undertaken coincident with the formation of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The corporation finally obtained the skilled grain trade man it wanted for general manager, and started to work in the market on a larger scale. When the decline continued, a stabilization corporation was formed with $10,000,000 from the farm board's funds. Its purpose was to relieve the depression by taking off the market larger quantities of grain than the farmers' corporation could with its limited resources. It also entered the futures market.

Again this government intervention bolstered prices, but the depression continued and reached 12 cents to 15 cents under the arbitrary figure at which the government agency was buying. The market recovered at the close of last week and prices returned to around the farm board's level.

TARDIEU NAMES DELEGATION TO LONDON PARLEY

[illegible]ued from Page 1)

[illegible] in the struggle an[illegible] the Canadian sec[illegible]ois Pietri, and M. de [illegible]ench Ambassador at London, but also Jacques Dumesnil, the new Minister of Marine, and Gustave de Kerguezec, chairman of the Senate Navy Committee. Both these new members are known in France as active workers for a strong navy and both are known to be able technicians in naval affairs.

M. Dumesnil, who succeeds Georges Leygues as Minister of Marine, was Undersecretary of Marine in the Ribot Cabinet and Undersecretary of Air in the Painleve Cabinet of 1917. He served as Minister of Marine in the first Herriot Cabinet in 1924 and as Undersecretary of War in the second Herriot Cabinet. The delegation, with the exception of M. Tardieu, is expected to go to London March 6.

Although M. Tardieu before completing his Cabinet made overtures to the Radicals for a party truce, offering them a share in the Government, the Radicals formally rejected this proposal. This has not prevented M. Dumesnil from accepting the navy portfolio, thus breaking with that party. M. Falcoz, who has accepted the Undersecretaryship of Public Works and who is also a Radical, has likewise broken with his party which leads the opposition to the new Cabinet.

Other important representatives of parties of the Left who have taken posts in the Tardieu Ministry are M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pierre Marraud, new Minister of Public Instruction; Pierre Laval, new Minister of Labor, and Fernand David, new Minister of Agriculture, who has held this post in four earlier cabinets.

Chautemps Plan Retained

Undoubtedly the question of financial policy is the principal one confronting the new Government. Recognition of this fact is seen not only in retention in the new Cabinet of two portfolios, one of Finances and the other of the Budget as restored by Camille Chautemps, but also in establishment of the new Undersecretaryship of National Economy, bestowed upon Andre Francois Poncet, Undersecretary of Fine Arts in earlier Poincare, Briand and Tardieu Governments.

Francois Poincet, who has considerable reputation as an economist, will have his office at the Ministry of the Interior and act as liaison officer between M. Tardieu and the Ministries of Finance, Budget, Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

The Cabinet as constituted is as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Andre Tardieu.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Justice—Raoul Peret.
Minister of War—Andre Maginot.
Minister of Marine—J. L. Dumesnil.
Minister of Finances—Paul Reynaud.
Minister of the Budget—Germain Martin.
Minister of Public Instruction—Pierre Marraud.
Minister of Colonies — Francois Pietri.
Minister of Commerce — Pierre-Etienne Flandin.
Minister of Agriculture — Fernand David.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Andre Mallarme.
Minister of Air—Laurent-Eynac.
Minister of Pensions—Champetier de Ribes.
Minister of Public Works—Georges Pernot.
Minister of Merchant Marine—Louis Rollin.
Minister of Labor—Pierre Laval.
Minister of Public Health—Desire Ferry.

Hoover Receives Prosperity Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mathew S. Sloan, chairman of the special committee on expenditures of public utility construction to assist employment that was appointed in response to President Hoover's economic mobilization call, reported to the Chief Executive Feb. 28 that the utility groups were proceeding with their program without modification.

At the committee's organization meeting Nov. 27 it reported to the President that the utilities would expend an estimated $1,400,000,000 during 1930 for new construction and maintenance. A recent re-canvass of the companies, Mr. Sloan told the President, shows no major modifications and that this construction program in aggregate will probably be somewhat exceeded. Total expenditures for new construction already made this year or to be made by March 31 by electric, gas, and street railway companies, will aggregate $305,000,000, he said.

"Since the total estimated expenditures for new construction during the entire year 1930 are 8½ per cent higher than for 1929," the chairman reported, "this indicates that the construction program now under way has been accelerated."

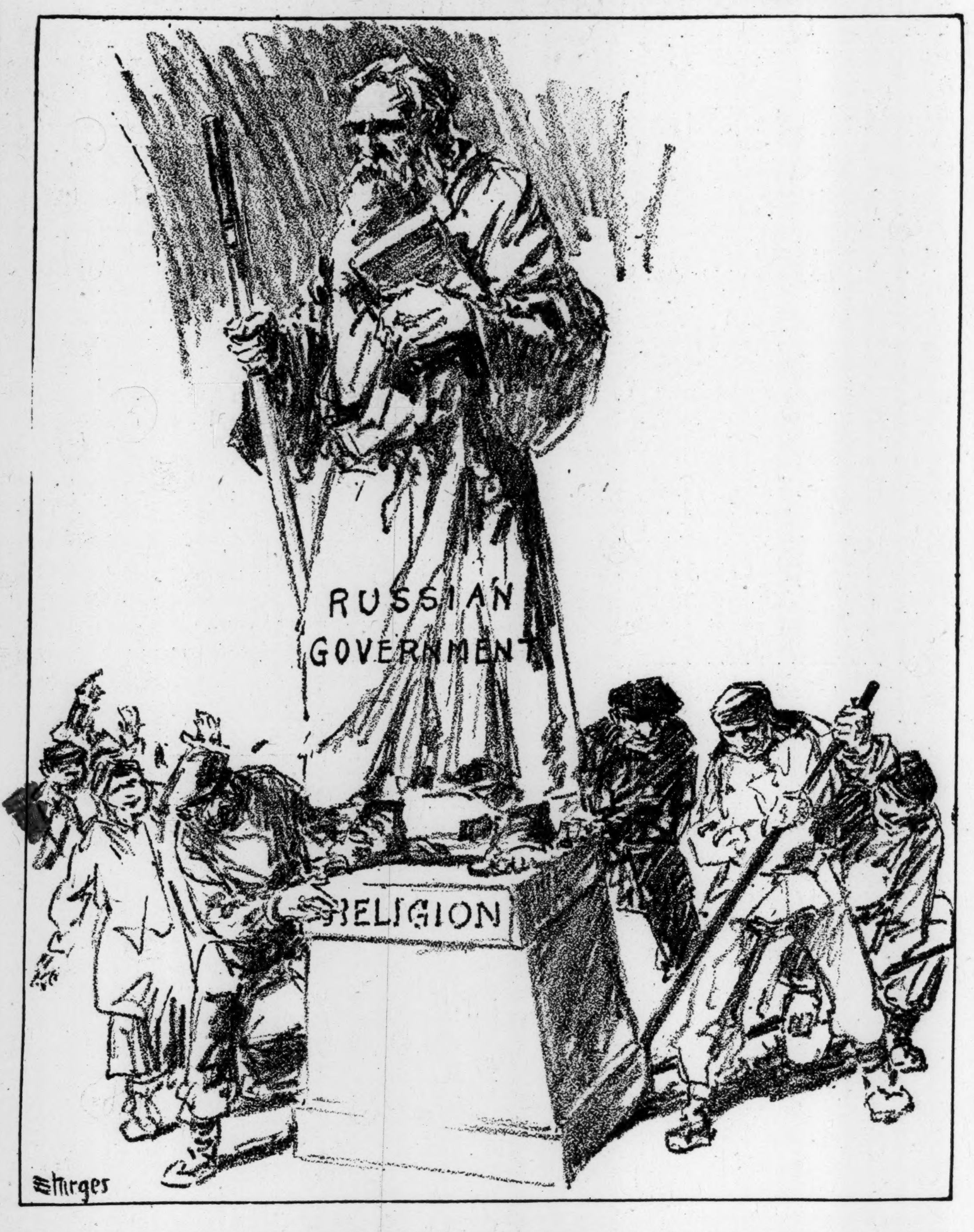
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY SUPERVISION IS URGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Stricter supervision of the private employment agencies in this State is urged in a statement by the American Association for Labor Legislation here, which declares that unpublished testimony given recently before the State Industrial Survey Commission revealed highly undesirable conditions in agencies.

Agencies are charging fees for fictitious jobs and then refusing with immunity to refund the fees, are "splitting fees" with job foremen to encourage the foreman to constantly discharge men and maintain a large turn-over of positions and are charging exorbitant fees, the statement says.

Remove the Foundation—and What Happens?



'To Sit Here Until We Settle,' Says Adams, of Naval Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ships and destroyers, so small a building program is extraordinary.

Building in the Future

We are now coming to, if we are not actually at, the time when the replacement of aging vessels is upon us, for ships grow old like other engines and machinery. The question before us is on what scale are the replacements and building for the future to be. The United States believes in the limitation of naval armaments by agreement between nations. The American delegation to the naval conference is here in London to make an equitable arrangement on which to base our naval plans for the immediate future. We of the navy do not rate efficiency by size or length. We do not believe that the bigger the navy, the better, necessarily. Our task is to give a justified sense of security to the nations.

Therefore, a navy adequate for defense is what is required, comprising a fleet of warships well organized, well equipped, well trained, and of sufficient size to carry on those operations and maneuvers which will develop the personnel and train the fleet to the minute. But, we do not wish a fleet larger than is necessary for national security.

Also the minimum to which the navy can be reduced depends upon the size of other navies, for this matter is somewhat relative, though not entirely so.

Fixing of Programs

Our task here in London is to fix our program in a proper relation to the programs of other nations and to get all programs fixed as low as is compatible with sense and efficiency.

The navy asks the American people's support in two things—approval of the lowest limit that can be achieved here consistent with the programs of other nations and with our needs; and, secondly, the approval of necessary expenditure to build the ships that are agreed on.

To those people who believe we are not reducing navies as much as we should, I suggest a study of the programs at Geneva in 1927. To those who feel we are reducing too much, I suggest a cessation of criticism until the ships provided in the agreement we are working for are built and there is evidence that the limitation agreed on has in any way jeopardized our security. With such evidence, if it appears, we can readjust our situation at the next conference.

If we had no succession of conferences and we were to go on in a competitive building of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines we should undoubtedly have an ever-increasing number of irritating incidents. It is, in fact, quite possible that our navy would be built by spasmodic irritation. This means intermittent support of the navy. An era of competitive building lessens our sense of security almost as much as the ships it produces increases it.

Not to Build on Suspicion

I hope to see the time come immediately as the result of this conference when the naval appropriations will not be coupled with arguments about the evil possibilities of other navies against us. We don't want to build a navy on suspicion. We want the United States to build upon an agreed program, a program that can be carried out in an orderly manner. The navy's morale and effectiveness, as well as economy in building and operation, are dependent upon planning ahead just as any business involving construction and maintenance is.

There is neither virtue nor prestige in a bigger navy than our security calls for, nor is there strengthening of peace or real economy in building the navy on suspicions caused by building of other nations. A navy built on a regular program agreed to in relation to other navies and which the other nations know about can be built and maintained without arousing fear or suspicion abroad, and more effectiveness in men and ships can be maintained for less money just as an orderly, planned method of doing business is more effective in any undertaking.

Fears That Provoke Wars

The interests of peace and the interests of the navy are the same. I don't mean to say that it isn't possible for a nation to build so large a navy as to breed the fears that provoke war. It is. Also it is possible to have so feeble a navy as to provoke the indignities that likewise lead to war. There is between these two a point at which a nation's navy breeds serenity at home and no suspicion abroad. We are endeavoring to fix that point for five kinds of ships in five different navies. It is a complicated job, but we have made progress.

We have in the first place gotten pretty well by the difficulties arising from the question of whether a navy should be limited by total tonnage or by the tonnage of each kind of ship. This had balked the preparatory commission at Geneva for years. We have agreed to have a treaty governing the use of submarines against merchant vessels in time of war. We have presented our suggestions of relative programs for our navy, the British and Japanese, and these nations have likewise presented theirs to us. The French have presented their figures, and the Italians theirs. As you know, ourselves and the British are not far apart. We believe that we and the Japanese are coming nearer to an understanding.

French Cause Delay

The reconciliation of British, French and Italians has been delayed by the fall of the French Government, but nothing has been lost by that except time, for when the French delegates come back, the discussion of their matters can begin again where they left off some days ago.

If the figures had been so close as to cause no argument, we needn't have come, for the whole could have been done by mail. If they were so far apart as to be impossible of adjustment, there would be no reason to stay, but neither of these things is true, and we are here as the British papers put it, "To sit to a settle."

We have as much time as anybody, and America can afford to show patience, for it is well to remember that several of the other nations represented here have more complicated problems of security than we have, and a few days more or less is nothing compared with the value of arriving at a solution in a calm and unruffled state of mind.

This kind of conferring costs relatively little in money, and has infinite possibilities of good will besides actual economy. It does not cost as much to keep this whole delegation in commission as it does one of the smaller cruisers. If the principle of limitation had not been accepted at Washington, and we had been in a competitive race in all categories, I am certain that our navy would have cost us twice what it has in the last eight years, and for that double cost we should have no more security than we have had and far more ill-will. Such irritation as has occurred about naval matters has arisen concerning the kinds of ships not limited at Washington. Our main purpose is to obviate that in the future. I know of no plan that holds out such high hopes of economy and expenditure and dividends in good will and none more likely to produce a well-planned and efficient navy.

Want to Know How to Cook Dabs? Here's Your Chance

A cooking school arranged to give instruction in the use of fish and seafood and the proper methods of preparing this food in the home will be conducted by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, which represents dealers of the State.

The school, including five lessons on such subjects as "A Dozen Good Things," "A Fish Dinner," "Shell Fish Cookery," "For the Hungry Man," and "Out of the Can," will be held Monday evenings throughout March in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company building. Instructors will include prominent chefs of Boston hotels, E. H. Cooley, manager of the Fisheries Association, and K. Camille Den-Dooven, former chef to the Queen of Belgium.

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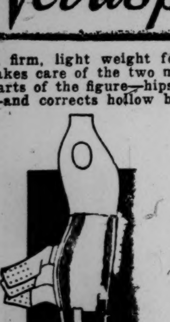

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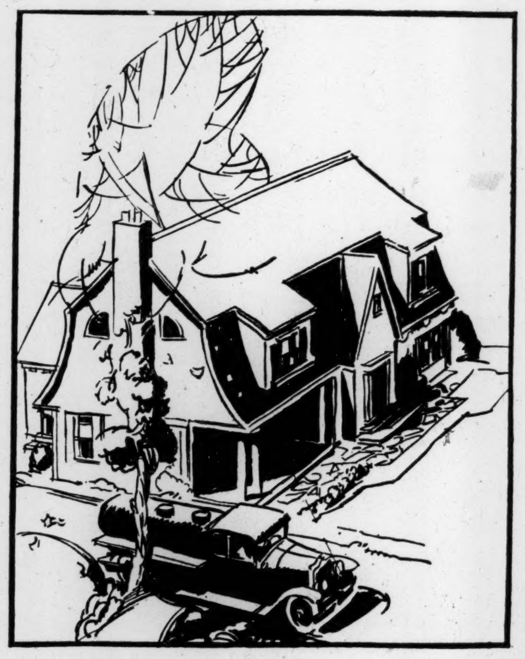

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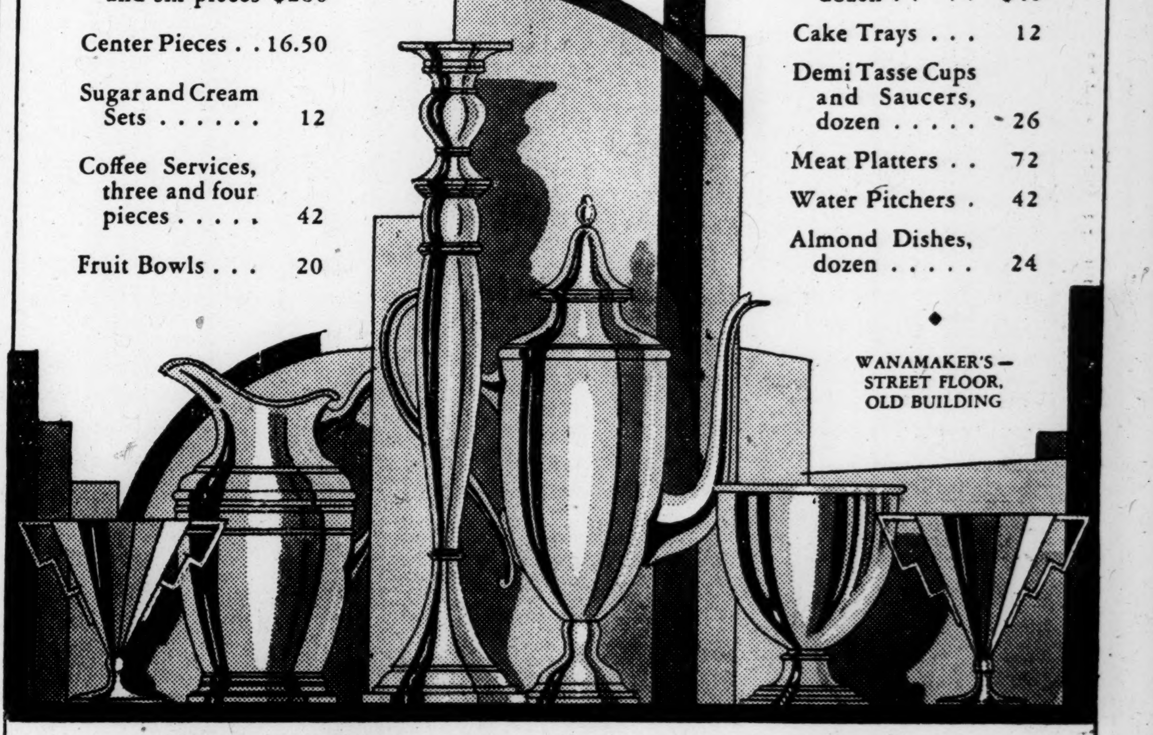

Tea Services, five and six pieces	$280
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SOVIET IS BACK OF LABOR RIOTS, DECLARES WOLL

Part of Scheme, Says A. F. of L. Official, to Wreck Civilized Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Unemployment riots are being fomented in the United States by the Soviet Government, which is seizing "every unfortunate domestic situation" to further its attacks upon the governments of the world, according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and acting president of the National Civic Federation.

In a letter to all members of Congress and to 500 commercial organizations, Mr. Woll declared that the Communist International, under the guise of a world-wide unemployment demonstration "is deliberately and openly promoting its revolutionary program in our country."

Mr. Woll cites translations from the Novy Mir, or New World, an official Communist newspaper, published in New York, and in the Daily Worker, the official organ of the American Communist Party. These contained a call for a "gigantic demonstration" Feb. 26 as a "militant offensive of the toilers against the entire rotten bankrupt capitalistic system." The date for the demonstration, according to Mr. Woll, was subsequently postponed until March 6. Meanwhile, sporadic outbursts occurred in widely separated cities in the United States Feb. 26.

"The evidence," Mr. Woll's letter declares, "is very clear that Soviet Russia, acting through the Communist International, is continuing to inject itself into our home affairs and is utilizing every unfortunate domestic situation in the furtherance of its program to fan the fires of class hatred and to destroy all civilized governments of the earth.

"Every right-thinking person must look with the deepest regret and concern upon the developments which have resulted in throwing so many able and willing wage-earners out of work. Also, every thoughtful and constructive citizen is, undoubtedly, eager to render all possible assistance in bringing about improved conditions and in caring for those out of work during these troublous times. But however deeply well-meaning citizens may deplore the sufferings of the unemployed, they must likewise deplore the capitalization of those privations by the Communists who are directing the 'jobless' into revolutionary channels.

"While the Communists constitute only a negligible proportion of the American workers, they have established 2600 'nuclei' throughout the United States, each consisting of a mere handful of trained Communists, but continuously at work promoting disturbances. It is through these 'nuclei' organizations that they would arouse the fury of the 'jobless' in every community and lead them on to violent and destructive ends."

POWER INDUSTRY TO SPEND BILLION FOR 1930 BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

to his annual bill and increased the gross income of the producers. The more buyers for their steady supply or "base loads" the companies can find, the more prosperous they are.

What price electricity depends upon what force can be employed to drive the dynamo. Under favorable conditions, water power is the cheapest. It takes from seven to 10 tons of coal to make one horsepower a year. "White coal" foam flecked water, can be made to yield 92 per cent of its force; black coal, until recently at least, not much better than 16 per cent.

It chanced that an abnormal amount of steam was used in 1929 in the generation of electricity because the year was marked by disastrous droughts. In Massachusetts, for example, the water-power plants produced only 26,800,000 kilowatt hours last August as compared with 52,450,000 for 1928 in the same period. The ground was so dry, that what rainfall there was in the summer was quickly absorbed and the amount of water reaching the streams, or the "run off" as it is technically called, was far below the requirements.

Unless typical hydraulic power is relieved from seasonal fluctuations, such as may be accomplished by impounding surplus waters in reservoirs and releasing them in time of need, it may prove to be a broken reed. States where there is a flood-control system, however, may overcome the drawbacks inherent in a method which has no provision for emergencies.

Ideal streams for hydroelectric purposes would have a steady uniform flow which would furnish "firm" power as distinguished from that dependent on the caprices of the weather. Any commonwealth which has access to such streams is in a most desirable position.

New York in Good Position

New York, being thus favored, is a key state in the water power situation. On her borders are two great sources of "firm" power, the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, through which are discharged the overflow of the Great Lakes and of a vast watershed covering many thousands of square miles in the United States and Canada. Although there are some variations in the levels of "The Unsalted Seas" the water pours through their outlets to the ocean at a practically fixed rate, and is unaffected by tides.

The Niagara, 28 miles in length, takes its smooth and easy way until within a few miles of its mouth, when it begins its downward rush and hurls itself over lofty walls. Under the terms of a treaty, the United States and Canada divert 56,000 cubic feet a second from the stream and apportion it between them. It is believed that still more could be utilized for hydroelectric purposes, considerably more probably, without impairing the beauty and grandeur of one of the principal scenic wonders of the New World—Niagara Falls.

Forming the boundary between New York State and Canada for approximately 100 miles is the mighty St. Lawrence, the channel through which five natural reservoirs and many tributaries find outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. Were it dammed, an enormous continuous water power could be developed for the use of the United States and Canada. The share of the Empire State would be easily 1,000,000 horsepower. It is estimated by Hugh Cooper, hydraulic engineer, that New York has 3,250,000 undeveloped horsepower.

New York last year generated 5,573,496 horsepower in electricity, of which 1,392,430, or about one-third, was derived from the thrust of her streams and cataracts, the balance from steam plants. The total production in the United States is 40,000,000 horsepower, of which approximately 11,000,000, to use round figures, is of hydroelectric origin. Canada reports 5,000,000 developed out of an 18,000,000 potential production. A conservative estimate places the potential hydro energy of North America at 65,000,000 horsepower, of which only about one-fifth is being utilized.

However variable the estimates of the water power of the United States may be, in their swing from minimum (41,000,000 horsepower) to maximum (53,000,000 horsepower), unquestionably three-fourths of it is in the Mountain and the Pacific states, in most of which populations are scant, factories few, and distances magnificent. The situation is at its crisis, and every development in it commands the attention of the Nation. It involves, moreover, complex problems and a quarter of a century of political controversy which will be discussed in the next article of this series.

Schober is Making Tour of Capitals

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Following the example of the Austrian ex-Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who during his term of office personally visited the most important European capitals to enlist foreign support for Austrian finances, the present chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, is adopting the same method so as to insure an Austrian loan soon to be floated.

Dr. Schober's recent visit to Rome placed relations with Italy on a friendly basis, his visit to Berlin speeded up the Austro-German negotiations for a new trade treaty between these two German-speaking states, which has dragged on unsuccessfully since 1928, but which will now be reopened in March with every hope of a quick agreement. Dr. Schober's next official visit will be to Paris where the question of Austro-Hungarian pre-war debts will be finally settled and the discussion of a new Austrian loan opened.

While there Dr Schober will also take the opportunity to assure French official circles that the recent Rome and Berlin visits do not imply any new orientation of Austrian foreign policy. Though definite plans have not yet been made it is generally considered probable here that Dr. Schober will visit London after Paris.

What's Right With America? Tradition

★ ★ ★

Memorials to Washington and Lincoln Are Symbolic

★ ★ ★

Capitol's Setting Overlooks Rare Vistas

★ ★ ★

XVII—WASHINGTON—THE QUEEN CITY

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Washington has been called the Queen City of the United States; and apart from its political interest for me, I truly found the city of L'Enfant one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. Who can forget that first view of the Capitol, its noble dome standing above the pillared facade, surrounded by terraces and lawns and tall trees? Its makers were not niggardly of space. They planned for it great avenues; and yet, not satisfied, I am told there are to be further clearings, which will give it a still more commanding approach. It has at once majesty and grace. Its general design is dignified and its decorations are worthy of the design.

The secret of architectural success, as the Old World understands it, is not merely in the building but in its elevation and detachment. It is true that the Old World did not always observe this golden rule, and that many of its finest buildings are set in cramped and crowded places. Yet the charm of the best of them lies in the appropriateness of their environment. And even the worst of them often gain much from their site.

Take the much criticized Sacre-Cœur of Paris, which is, regarded from the purely architectural viewpoint, a monstrosity, but which, set upon its hill overlooking Paris, and visible in the clouds from every part of Paris, becomes a splendid object. Saint Paul's, in London, on the contrary, cannot be seen in all its magnificence, because one cannot get far enough away from it.

Monoliths of Marble

From the Capitol, erected on its hill high above the river, one looks across the Potomac into the Virginia landscape. All about are well-arranged grounds, and the city itself is clean against the sky, and has none of the cribbed and confined aspect of most towns.

You reach the Capitol by gently rising lawns and terraces; it is built of white-painted Virginia sandstone and of marble; and its scores of columns are monoliths of Maryland marble and sandstone. As I walked up the broad flight of stairs from the Esplanade to the porticoes, I thought I had never seen a more imposing edifice.

The great dome above the peristyle of fluted Corinthian columns is, I am told, more than 300 feet above the Esplanade. To describe it in detail would be superfluous; suffice it to say that its sculptured groups, some of them colossal, are in keeping with its grandeur. Its paintings are of exceptional historical interest, and if I cannot unreservedly praise the statues in the National Hall, most of which are as lifeless as such statues usually are, there are notable exceptions.

The bronze doors of the Rotunda and of the Hall of Representatives and of the Senate Chamber seem to me superb. The hall itself is admirable, while the Senate, though smaller, is richly adorned. Into many of the rooms I had occasion to enter, and I found that not only were they sumptuous, but in them all were evidences of the desire to perpetuate the mighty historical moments of American independence and development, and a commendable regard for the men who have helped to make America. There is hardly a phase of American history that goes unrecorded, and everywhere are memorials that should be, and I believe are, an inspiration to those who are today responsible for the destinies of the Republic.

Enheartened by Lincoln

I was convinced of this when one day an ordinary citizen recounted to me in Washington some of his difficulties. "But," he added, "when I was depressed, I went to look upon the Lincoln Memorial. My depression vanished. I thought of all he had wrought in the face of apparently hopeless opposition of men and circumstances; and I was comforted. What, I asked, are my own poor troubles to those which Lincoln surmounted by the force and simplicity of his character? So I was enheartened, and I went back to my task, so much smaller than his, with the persuasion that it would be accomplished."

Who indeed would not be moved by that splendid edifice in Potomac Park? Who could look upon the statue of the Lincoln of Gettysburg, simple, severe, yet infinitely tender and serene, without resolving to strive harder in the cause, whatever it may be, to which he has set his hand?

Lincoln's great words are inscribed: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Famous Words at Gettysburg

And then the incomparable phrases spoken at Gettysburg: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal . . . We here highly resolve . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Nothing is more absurd than the suggestion which one sometimes hears that America has no traditions. America has perhaps finer traditions than any other country, for it is not many hundreds of years that are needed to provide traditions, and certainly America shows an unusual respect for its traditions.

From my office window in Washington I looked upon the monument of the city's eponymous hero. In this I was not specially favored, for the shaft of white marble, rising from the Mall, is to be seen from almost every point of the capital.

It can be seen from the heights of Arlington; it can be seen down the Potomac, from Mount Vernon itself, where was the home of Washington—a wooden two-story house wherein is kept the key of the Bastille sent by Lafayette, and three of Washington's swords.

The house thus preserved, and the obelisk more than 500 feet in height, are a testimony to the undying esteem of the American people for the founder of his country—an esteem which is not lessened by would-be detractors.

It would be beyond my scope to describe the Library of Congress in the Renaissance style, or the Treasury, or the State, War and Navy Building, on Pennsylvania Avenue, or the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, or the beautiful home of the Pan-American Union, or a dozen more places which no visitor can miss; but of the White House something must indeed be said.

Its very simplicity is stately. It dates from the days of Washington himself, though John Adams was its first occupant. The White House, though nothing like so imposing as the Capitol, is also planted in the midst of lawns and trees. It is a fitting mansion for the President of a democratic country, reposeful and unpretentious, but nevertheless sumptuously decorated and furnished.

The State Parlor, which is used for receptions, with its great crystal chandeliers, its mirrors, its white and gold walls and ceilings, is dignified; and other rooms run the gamut of colors—the Blue Room, the Green Room and the Red Room.

A Token of Good Will

There is a fine State Dining Room, and in the room of the President is a massive oaken table made from the timbers of the Resolute which went in search of Sir John Franklin, was abandoned, was discovered by a United States whaler, was purchased and sent to England as a gift from the President and people to Queen Victoria, a token of good will and friendship; and when the ship was broken up, the Queen had this table made, and in her turn sent it to the President of the United States, "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

That table is, therefore, a symbol of the good relations that Great Britain and the United States have long enjoyed. As I looked out on the flower beds and fountains and sloping lawns, on to the monument and the Potomac and Lafayette Square, I could not help but rejoice, not only in the symbol, but in the reality of those good relations, which were recently testified to by the visit which a Prime Minister of England, Ramsay MacDonald, paid to the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, in the White House at Washington. Those good relations are necessary, not only for the peace of Great Britain and the United States, but for the peace of the world, and they must never be broken.

PRESS RALLIED TO JOIN DRIVE AGAINST CRIME

Call to Rouse Officials to Action Voiced at New York University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most constructive services the press can render in combating crime at the present time is to stimulate public officials to action and to educate taxpayers to "the advisability of providing playgrounds as an economic alternative to reformatories," William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's, declared at a special meeting on crime held simultaneously with dedication exercises of the new School of Education building of New York University on Feb. 28.

Speaking at the same session, Dr. Frank H. Sommer, dean of the School of Law of New York University, asserted that lessened regard for law as law and for public authority merely as public authority is "not in itself ground for apprehension," but is rather a consequence of universal education.

Dr. Sommer criticized penal legislation which imposes unduly harsh punishment and declared that efforts to modernize the law of criminal procedure "must be supplemented and the field of our consideration broadened to include the substantive criminal law."

The meeting was part of a National Educational Conference at which addresses were delivered by prominent persons from business, religious, radio, aeronautics, educational and other fields. Each of the nine divisions of the School of Education which will have centers in the new building held separate dedication exercises.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, speaking at the vocational education center, discussed the interdependence between education and industry and declared that "education must preserve an unbroken continuity from the classroom through the whole of society, through the whole of industry, to fulfill its highest destiny."

He reviewed briefly the service radio is contributing to general education and declared that "industry, in addition to providing mankind with more leisure, and lightening the burden of manual drudgery, has also provided an instrumentality for improving that leisure with the cultivation of the mind."

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, president of Westchester County Recreation Commission, speaking at the art education center, emphasized the individualistic nature of art training and declared that "here, if anywhere, is a subject that defies our methods of organization, of mass production, and our too-ready tendency toward generalization."

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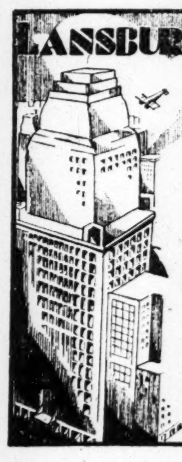

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COLLEGE PARLEY GETS TWO SIDES OF LOBBY ISSUE

Wesleyan University Group Hears Pro and Con of 'Trained Pleader'

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Lobbying was defended at the Intercollegiate Parley on American Government and Business at Wesleyan University March 1 by Thomas J. Doherty, counsel for the American Iron and Steel Institute of New York City.

Congress, Mr. Doherty said, should be well informed on subjects before it. It is impossible for all interested to appear, he said, so usually a trained pleader is sent.

"And," he contended, "it is no crime to give congressmen information," adding that there is nothing to warrant "all this hullabaloo over lobbying."

Peter H. Odegard, professor of government at Williams College, spoke on lobbying from a scholar's point of view and said that Mr. Doherty's assertions were true, but "they don't go far enough."

"Lobbyists," he asserted, "give only a portion of the truth, the part that fits with their objects."

Lobbyists employ two methods, he stated. One is the one recognized in congressional halls of Washington and the second, indirect and more important, is "shooting over the heads of Congress and molding public opinion by employing the familiar methods of publicity, thus causing the people to bring pressure on the Congressmen."

Democratic government, he contended, cannot exist "side by side with industrial dictatorship when the person to be regular controls the regulated authority."

Mr. Odegard said he believed that some form of functional representation will be necessary, and he cites the Italian and German economic councils as examples.

The empire which America controls today is one of American money and American business men, rather than one of territory alone, Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, declared.

The new American empire, he said, is based on four fundamentals: Foreign trade, foreign investments, a policy of government supervision of foreign laws and a policy of absolute protection of American business interests abroad.

"Since American business and money are so thoroughly tangled up in this invisible empire," he declared, "it is to this country's best interests to see that economic disarmament is fostered.

"The world faces a serious economic condition which cannot be lessened until economic disarmament is brought about by free trade and lower tariff, government neurality instead of government competition in regard to foreign trade, the establishment of international control [illegible]er capital, compulsory arbitration [illegible] disputes [illegible] a principle that no [illegible] government should interfere in in [illegible] struggle another nation obvious- the Canadian se[illegible]uch aid without the consent [illegible] nation concerned."

John T. Flynn, newspaper man and magazine writer, said that no business wants interference by the Government on behalf of the consumer. But business, he said, asks for interference from the Government for such purposes as price standardization which affects the consumer, at the same time protesting to the public at large that they went no interference at all. He urged enforcement of a regulation that would make all corporations open to public investigation, especially public utilities.

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

Facsimiles of murals from tombs of ancient Egyptian noblemen are being exhibited in the Renaissance Galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They were made by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies of the Metropolitan Museum Expedition. They represent the achievement of the eighteenth and nineteenth Dynasties.

Social causes affected this style as they do any style, contributing to efflorescence or decay by the gradual pressure of circumstance. It was an age of conquest and expansion; it was an age, too, of liberated religious belief.

The practice of adorning the tombs with pictorial accounts of everyday life helps extraordinarily to give us a graphic view of the occupations and ritual. This age was less formalized, less bound to ritual, and so many genre scenes are depicted, fishing, fowling, dancing, playing. We are shown the agricultural methods of the time.

Aside from the content, we are absorbed in the methods that were developed by the ancient Egyptians over centuries. What we may have been taught was conventional and stiff in their works seems to us here, in original color and scale, strangely natural and graceful. True, it is not an art of perspective and illusionism, but it is a supreme art of decoration. The distribution of opaque colors laid on in flat washes makes ornament that adheres to wall surfaces without breaking the architectural unity. Birds, flowers, wild game are portrayed with astonishing sensitiveness to form and subtle detail.

Doll and Richards

Eliot O'Hara, introduced to us only a few years ago as a business man who took up painting in leisure moments, seems to have turned entirely to his hobby. This year he offers a set of water colors made in Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere. It is a resplendent display, a series of inducements to us stay-at-homes to come out and see the great wide wonderful world.

Wherever Mr. O'Hara goes he brings back a sentiment drenched in cold romance. Whether it is the Caspian Sea or a watermelon market in Armenia, Mt. Ararat or Mt. Washington, there is the same lucent wash, the same gleaming, transparent stretches. He sees the scenic, the picturesque, he reduces the situation to a few lines that make masses and shapes suffice him. The same light, the same clarity, the same density, the same thin stretches of landscape or seascape. It becomes mechanical after a while, repetitious. In one or two pictures he breaks away from the celestial brightness and essays a misty atmosphere. In these instances, he is more the artist; he makes the transition from the objective-decorative to the expressive-pictorial.

At the same gallery, there is a group of flower studies by Mary Lincoln Orr, in water color. The artist feels the beauty of flowers, their shapes and colors and capriciousness in arrangement. She paints them with a loving hand, presenting each in its highest moment of beauty.

Casson Gallery

Stanley W. Woodward is offering his yearly display at the Casson Gallery on Copley Square. As a painter of marines he is well established in the United States; he has been recognized by several awards; his work has found its way to many a collection.

This exhibition continues the habitual subject matter; it adds, however, to earlier accomplishments in richness of effect, in a fuller splendor, and in greater complexity of design. Over and over again the reporter of art news has enumerated those qualities of heaving seas, of foam and froth, of gleaming moonlights and dazzling reflections of the sun. Mr. Woodward records all these difficult characteristics with astonishing facility. The constant flux of the sea, the endless change of its surface is bewildering enough to the onlooker; to the conscientious artist it offers a baffling problem and when he succeeds in solving it, we hasten to admire.

Twentieth Century Club

Elisa Sullo is the present exhibitor at the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street. In landscape and portrait this artist shows sincere feeling for the subject. She enjoys the poetic moment, the moment of reverie when immediate things give way to the world of illusion. She indulges courageously in bright colors, envelops the figure in a glow, takes a certain liberty to accomplish effective results.

Goodspeed's Print Shop

A name that is new to us in print making is that of Decaris, young Frenchman, who exhibits for the first time in America at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. We are told that Decaris is the only Prix de Rome who can walk 100 yards on his hands. This is not Decaris's only accomplishment; he can make splendid prints, too.

As illustrator of Ronsard's "Discours des Miseres de ce Temps" he makes powerfully dramatic pictures, taking his cue from the extravagant portrayals of the Good and the Bad in graphic symbols by the early Germans such as Hans Baldung. Decaris has taken the trouble to study the methods of the early engravers and he captures their vivid luminous lines, fully rounded, giving full form.

His etchings reveal a roaming imagination, eager, powerful; penetrating far beyond surface impressions in whatever he sees. He extracts the most impelling design, emphasizes the most assertive lines, gives way to violence of contrast, twists and contorts if the occasion demands. He is a free spirit, enlarging the size of the plate to whatever proportion he sees fit, drawing on whatever material he chooses regardless of time and space, of tradition or fashion. Sometimes he goes into the finest details; sometimes he sweeps the plate with gusty violence, disregarding any of the delicacies that may be in the path.

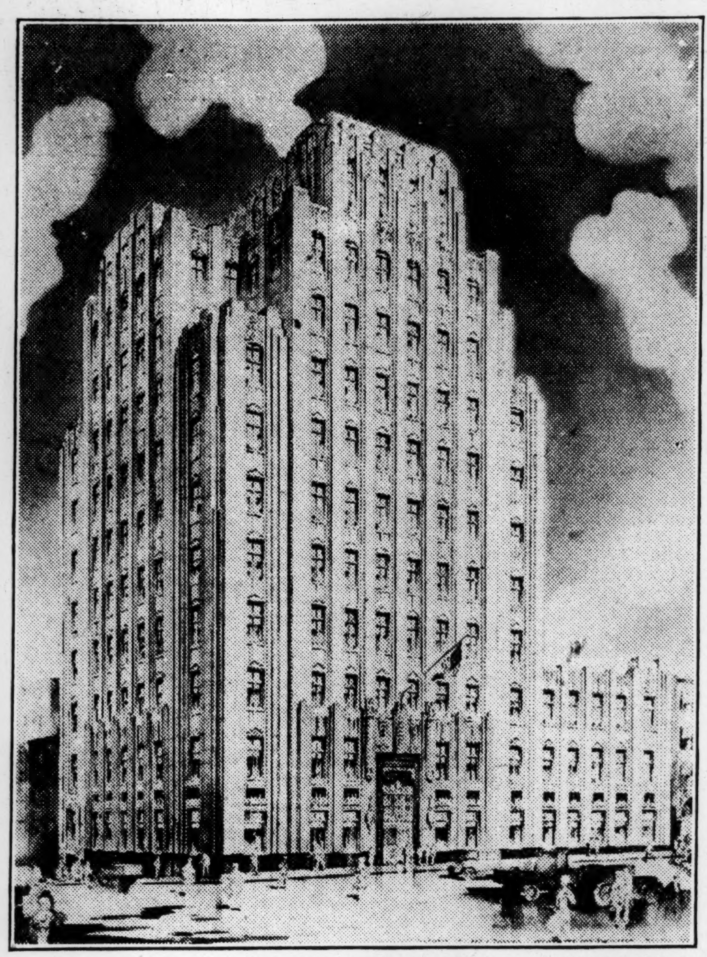
When he is more thoughtful, he is more interesting. The etched plate is less suited to casual impressionism than is the painting. Too indulgent patches of black, the trailing of ink, and other devices that stretch the emotional significance, have their qualities sensationally, but they do not make satisfactory prints. Decaris seems capable of the two extremes. He is not an impressionist out of laziness, for when he chooses he makes solid bridges and arches. He ranges broadly along all possibilities of the medium. For this breadth we commend him; he is young and time will help to make up his mind about the most advisable path. D. A.

BOSTON PORT GROWTH PREDICTED BY LUFKIN

Continued growth of the port of Boston to a position second only to New York among the seaports of this country, was predicted by W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs of the Massachusetts District, speaking to a large gathering of customs officials following the ceremony of induction into office at the Custom House today.

"With the initiative possessed by our importers," said Mr. Lufkin, "our customs brokers and our own customs employees, I look to see Boston and its port reach greater heights than it ever has before. I look to see Boston and Massachusetts during the year of our tercentenary celebration point to our port as not only one of great natural resources, but also one of gigantic development."

Stately Skyscraper for Bowdoin Square



Densmore, Le Clear & Robbins, Architects

New West End Building to Be Erected for New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Palatial Telephone Block for Boston

Boston's newest skyscraper, the 10-story west end telephone building, will soon rise in Bowdoin Square. The foundation work is already well under way. The structure will house the dial system central office equipment to serve down-town Boston, and when it is put into use the old manual service given from Haymarket, Richmond and Milk Street buildings will be abandoned.

The telephone building will be built on the assumption that other noteworthy construction will develop in the vicinity. Noticeable features of the new building are the tower effect made by carrying the outer walls to their full height, with corner setbacks, which take little from the cube but add much to the grace of the structure. The main mass of the building will rise 10 stories.

The building will be set upon 57 piers carried down to the solid rock foundation, and will be of heavy steel construction.

The Chardon Street side of the first floor will be rented. The rest of it will be devoted to the use of the telephone company.

Bill Seeks Status of State Dry Laws

A bill providing for an investigation to ascertain what provisions of the laws of Massachusetts prohibiting the manufacture, transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicants for beverage purposes, would remain in effect in the event that the "Baby Volstead Act" is repealed, has been filed with the House of Representatives by Joseph E. Perry, Representative from Belmont.

Action was taken in order to clarify the present situation involving the state dry act in which some are asking for repeal, others for modification, and still others that state courts and judges be disqualified from trying cases involving manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors, acording to a statement issued by Mr. Perry. Such clarification, he explains, would help members of the Legislature and the people to vote on the measure seeking repeal more intelligently.

Mr. Perry's measure would also determine to what extent peace officers would be required or empowered to enforce provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment in the event of the repeal of the Massachusetts act.

SPEED BELIEVED A VITAL HAZARD TO CIVILIZATION

Dartmouth Head Says Men Must Learn to Meet New Ways of World

Training men to meet the complicated problems of the world, rather than merely to equip them for earning a living, was cited as the prime purpose of a liberal art college by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, addressing the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston at the annual dinner in the Statler Hotel.

"We are not concerned with the present ideas of knowledge," he said, "as much as we are with creating a desire to learn the ways of the world and how to meet them. The great hazard of our times is the increase in speed of our civilization. As fast as any new solution to modern problems is found, 100 more are offered. In every way this speeding up affects our life, so we come to the point where intelligence in followers is as much desired as intelligence in leaders.

"Sixty per cent of our students receive here their last formal education and we must give them as much as is possible. The liberal arts college of today is a finishing college, and we are not so much concerned with the present ideas of knowledge as we are, in the last analysis, to create within them a habit of mind, an understanding of what education really is, to enable them to enjoy that part of life which is sweet and fruitful.

"We are more interested in fitting them to spend money than to make it. These times find us at complications without precedence, knowledge or fundamental facts with which to adjust ourselves to the situation in which we live and we are not catching up. The only hope of our country is in a sufficently large group of men with the right habits of thinking and the approach which will make their spirit contagious in their fellow-men.

"The college would not be what it is today without its alumni. There is no service rendered the institution more beautiful than that which has been given by its students. Endowments have made possible new buildings, the success of our library.

"I hope you will understand me when I say that, in spite of continued gifts, the college is no better off financially that it was before the war. We are rich in tradition, in spirit, in alumni."

These officers were elected: President, Robert B. Brewer, '04; vice-presidents, Robert J. Holmes, '09; John R. Bengleigh, '14, and Alden P. Crosby, '14; treasurer, Lawrence H. Morton '28, and secretary, Doane Arnold, '27.

English Relations to Be Yale Topic

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The topic for the Yale Conference on International Relations to be held on March 28 and 29 will be "Anglo-American Relations," the university announces.

Lord Eustace Percy, English diplomat and writer on international affairs, will deliver a public address on the topic of the conference at the opening meeting. A discussion based on Lord Percy's address will follow the next day, with Lord Percy, Edwin F. Gay, professor of economic history at Harvard; Walter Lippman, editor of the New York World, and Prof. Charles K. Webster of the University of Wales, prticipating. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, will preside at the discussion.

The conference, the first of its kind at Yale, has been made possible by the Pugsley Foundation, which was established last year by a gift from Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y. Similar conferences will be held annually.

Springlike Weather Swells Motor Cases

Driving while under the influence of liquor cost 70 persons their licenses and automobile registrations during the week of Feb. 21 to 28, according to figures released by George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles.

The courts report 90 persons convicted last week of driving under the influence of liquor, 19 being committed to jail. There were 530 licenses and registrations revoked during the week, 147 more than the preceding week and 176 more than the corresponding week in 1929. This was due, it was said, to the springlike weather which brought out an unusually large number of motorists.

Greater care by the pedestrian in getting off trolley cars, and more care and less speed by the motor driver, were stressed by Captain Parker as a result of 11 fatalities on the road last week.

J. W. TACON

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The favour of a call would be much appreciated

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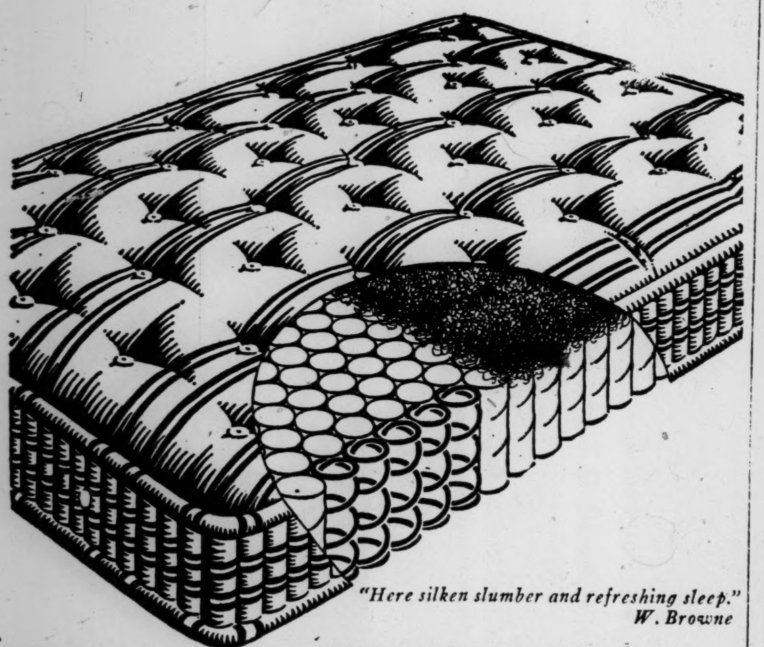

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W. Browne

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A pocketed super spring-centre Mattress enveloped with the finest materials with patent pocketed edge and real ventilation

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MATTRESS

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& LOTUS STREET, NOTTINGHAM

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SUITS
See These Newest Models At
BARKERS

Selected from a wide & interesting collection . . . Stylish 2 & 3-piece models . . . Attractive ensembles . . . Everything, in fact, most becoming for Early Spring wear. Consider, too, the value!

SMARTLY TAILORED SUIT in a wool suiting tweed of the newest design, correctly tailored throughout. The coat is kilted at the natural waistline and the skirt is tailored with centre pleats and cut with ample fullness. In shades of Brown, New Blue, Fawn, Grey, etc. Sizes SSW, SW, W. & OS. PRICE 42/-

DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT, Man tailored throughout from excellent quality suiting, and lined with art silk. The skirt is cut and balanced correctly with a deep pleat on the left side. In shades of brown, fawn, navy, clerical and new blue. In four fittings, SSW, SW, W and OS. PRICE 63/-

SMART JUMPER SUIT. In combination wool crepe and novelty paterned stockinette. The crepe skirt has the new ¾-inch box pleats and the jumper of stockinette is trimmed with crepe. In shades of green, cherry, brown, navy, princess blue, sahara, and chestnut. Sizes SSW, SW, W & OS. PRICE 29/6

Suit Salon First Floor

THREE-PIECE SUIT In stockinette and tweed with a perfectly cut and tailored coat. The skirt is of tweed and the jumper is tailored from finest stockinette trimmed with tweed. The coat is fully lined. Available in four fittings, SSW, SW, W & OS. PRICE 98/6

PRACTICAL ENSEMBLE comprising a gown of reversible satin, suitable for wearing on all occasions, and a long covering coat of cloth lined with strong art silk and fitted with a collar of selected pulled coney. In shades of navy, black, wine, bottle, brown, beaver and grey. In sizes SSW, SW, W & OS. PRICE 98/6

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CARDIGAN SUIT in tweed-knit wool with deep pleat at left side of skirt, a useful weight for early spring wear. In four good heather mixtures. Stocked in women's and outsizes. SPECIAL PRICE 73/6
BERET in lace alpaca wool to tone, 17/6

SMART SUIT in tweed-knit wool with three-quarter length coat and skirt with deep wrap fringed at side. In four fashionable heather mixtures. In women's and outsizes. SPECIAL PRICE 94/6

SPORTS SUIT in tweed-knit wool with collar and revers in marl mixture, skirt with good wrap. In tweed mixtures of Blue, Heather, Bronze, Natural and Purple. In stock and outsizes. SPECIAL PRICE 94/6
CASHMERE CAP to tone, 29/6

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

Cornell and Pennsylvania Tie for College Championship

Harvard One-Mile Relay Team Makes New World's Record—Three New Meet Records Are Made

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. A. INDOOR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
POINT SCORE

Cornell	27½	Dartmouth	6
Pennsylvania	27½	Bates	5
Harvard	20½	Penn State	5
New York	15	C. C. N. Y	3
Yale	12½	Boston College	2
Georgetown	10½	Syracuse	2
Holy Cross	9	Brown	1
Pittsburgh	9	Haverford	1
Columbia	8½		

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most brilliant and spectacular indoor championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, staged, Saturday, at the 102d Engineers' Armory, resulted in a tie between the University of Pennsylvania, the strong favorite for the title, and Cornell University, previously regarded as outside the higher ranks, with both scoring 27½ points.

Incidental to the final result, one world's record and four intercollegiate indoor records gave great promise that the East will be ready to do its share in the Olympic Games in 1932, at Los Angeles.

The most spectacular features of the day came at the very beginning and end of the program. Probably the greatest was staged at the finish, when four quarter-milers from Harvard University defeated four from Holy Cross College, by inches, with Yale University only another foot behind, and the four of Syracuse University within a yard of the leader. This was run in the world's indoor record time of 3m. 20.6s., bettering the 10-year-old record of a Buffalo team of 3m. 21s. Then the University of Pennsylvania, after trailing right to the finish below Cornell, managed to gain even terms as the result of the pole vault, when B. E. Berlinger '31 tied with E. L. Colyer '31 of Cornell and Oscar Sutermeister '32 of Harvard for first place, and W. D. Smith '32, his teammate, tied with C. E. Dunlap '30, Harvard, for the other two places.

Cornell had launched its drive, which so nearly carried to victory, in the only afternoon event, the 35-pound weight throw, when F. J. Weis '30, after four weak throws in the first trials, and a foul in his first attempt of his final pair of throws, won the event with a final heave of 51ft. 9 3-8in., while his team mate, G. H. Ellis '32, after five fouls, had captured fifth place by his sixth throw. Previous to that final throw, P. N. Vonckx '31, Harvard, had been in first place, with Leo Sexton '30, the defending champion, second.

The new world's record mile relay was one of the finest races ever staged in an intercollegiate meet, either outdoors or in, and the performances of the 16 runners who covered the quarters were so brilliant as to merit the prophecy that one of them will be the Olympic champion two years hence. The winning Harvard team, [illegible] V. L. Hennessy '30, Vernon Munroe '31, F. E. Cummings '30 and E. E. Record '32 ran a race that has never been equaled, though the best quarter was probably turned in by C. H. Engle '30, of Yale, who started in fifth place in the final quarter, and was less than a yard behind Record at the finish, with B. P. McCafferty '32, the Holy Cross anchor, also doing better time than the 49.3s. credited to Record.

Only one champion defended his title successfully, J. S. Daley '30, Holy Cross, winning the 70-yard dash, while Leo Sexton '30, Georgetown, after losing his weight throw title, came back with a victory in the shot-put, and S. H. Furth '30, 1929 broad jump champion, came through victor in the 70-yard hurdles instead.

The other records of the evening were in the two-mile run, in which P. E. Rekers '31, Pennsylvania State College, ran the distance in 9m. 22 4-5s., 8s. better than the previous mark, defeating the champion, Joseph Hagan '30, Columbia, by 15 yards, and by E. E. Utterback '31, University of Pittsburgh, in the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 5 1-2in., 4 inches better than the present record which has stood for five years, and in the freshman medley relay, which a New York university quartet accomplished in 7m. 41 4-5s. The summary:

70-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Daley '30, Holy Cross; R. F. Bowen '30, Pittsburgh, second; J. H. MacDonald '31, Yale, third; T. F. Mason '30, Harvard, fourth; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, third. Time—7.3s.

One-Mile Run—Won by W. J. McKniff '32, Pennsylvania; N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard, second; Joseph Hickey '30, New York, third; C. A. S. Coan '32, Pennsylvania, fourth; J. L. Montgomery '30, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—4m. 21s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by P. E. Rekers '31; Joseph Hagen '30, Columbia, second; R. C. Ritchie '32, Pennsylvania, third; E. B. Pattison '30, Cornell, fourth; S. R. Levering '30, Cornell, fifth. Time—9m. 22.8s. (new record).

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by S. H. Furth '30, New York; H. M. Alcorn '30, Dartmouth, second; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, third; A. G. DeVoe '31, Yale, fourth; W. C. Heasley '30, Cornell, fifth. Time—8.8s.

One-Mile Varsity Relay—Won by Harvard University (V. L. Hennessy '30, F. E. Cummings '30, Vernon Munroe '31, E. E. Record '32); Holy Cross College, second; Yale University, third; Syracuse University, fourth; University of Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—3m. 20.6s. (new world's indoor record).

Two-Mile Varsity Relay—Won by Bates College (Norman Cole '31, R. G. Lind '30, W. E. Viles '31, R. H. Chapman '31); New York University, second; Cornell University, third; Boston College, fourth; Georgetown University, fifth. Time—7m. 56.8s.

1⅞-Mile Freshman Relay—Won by New York University (Leo Mothner, H. L. Hoffman, Arthur Katz, S. H. Grodman); Fordham University, second; Boston College, third; University of Pennsylvania, fourth; Princeton University, fifth. Time—7m. 41.8s. (new record).

Running High Jump—W. B. O'Connor '32, Columbia, and G. V. Wolf '30, Yale, tied for first at 6ft. 3½in.; Ferdinand Babor '32, C. C. N. Y., 6ft. 2½in., third; J. S. Wickham '30, Cornell, and Leo Sexton '30, Georgetown, tied for fourth at 6ft. 1½in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. E. Utterback '31, Pittsburgh, 23ft. 5½in.; L. E. Boyle '31, Pennsylvania, 23ft. 4⅞in., second; Furth '30, New York, 23ft. 3¾in., third; R. B. Donner '31, Dartmouth, 22ft. 10¾in., fourth; E. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, 22ft. 5½in., fifth. (New record).

Pole Vault—B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania; Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, and E. L. Colyer '31, Cornell, tied for first at 13ft.; C. E. Dunlap '30, Harvard, and W. D. Smith '32, Pennsylvania, tied for fourth at 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Leo Sexton '30, Georgetown, 48 ft. 6⅞in.; L. H. Levy '30, Cornell, 48ft. 5⅝in., second; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, 46ft. 10¾in., third; O. B. Schoenfeld '32, Cornell, 45ft. 11¾in., fourth; J. H. Morris Jr. '30, Haverford, 44ft. 10in., fifth.

35-Pound Weight Throw—Won by F. J. Weis '30, Cornell, 51ft. 9⅜in.; P. N. Vonckx '31, Harvard, 51ft. 3in., second; Leo Sexton '30, Georgetown, 50ft. 9¾in., third; F. A. Steiner '31, Pennsylvania, 49ft. ½in., fourth; E. H. Ellis '32, Cornell, 47ft. 1¾in., fifth.

The classic six-mile cross-country course will be retained for at least another year by the association, as the result of a vote by the representatives of the various member colleges at the meeting held Saturday as a preliminary to the meet. The matter was decided by the margin of only one vote, 15—14, after a lengthy discussion, in which the coaches of Syracuse, Cornell and Pennsylvania State were outspoken in favor of the present distance, in opposition to Lawson Robertson, former Olympic coach and guide of Pennsylvania, who spoke in favor of the shorter course. Harold A. Bruce, the undergraduate representative of Union College, really decided the matter, by his statistical work, which showed that the development of the leading distance runners of the United States had been largely due to the longer run, while a shorter distance tended to develop milers and short-distance men.

Preliminary steps to facilitate the holding of the 1932 outdoor games in California were taken, though the constitution of the association prohibits the selection of a field before the year of competition. Motions were adopted to enable the change of date to be made, which has heretofore been fixed for the last Friday in May and the Saturday following, by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting a year ahead, and further for an earlier choice of course than March of the year. These will enable the delegates this summer to make the final decision of accepting or rejecting the invitation of the three California institutions, California, Stanford and Southern California, to hold the 1932 games there as a preliminary to the Olympics. The games this summer will be held at Harvard, on May 30 and 31.

The use of starting blocks, provided these enable the shoe of the competitor to touch the ground, will be permitted at future meets provided the International Amateur Athletic Federation permits their use, when the matter comes up at the latter's biennial meeting at Paris in May.

The proposition to offer trophies for both the winners of the track events and the field events was voted down, but it was decided to give trophies to the second and third teams instead.

The order of events was slightly changed to give the sprinters who are entered both in the 100 and 220 a better chance to appear in both [illegible] shifting some of the short-distance events to the first day.

A. C. Fisher of Pennsylvania was chosen president in place of C. E. Galston, Harvard, who replaces him on the executive committee. E. H. Thomas, Columbia, succeeds J. F. Maloney of the same institution as secretary, with Arthur Evans replacing his fellow student at New York, C. F. Harmon, as treasurer. The graduate section will remain as previously, with A. J. H. Magrath as graduate secretary.

Yale, Columbia and Annapolis Winners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Yale made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship meet with Syracuse here Saturday, taking the swimming events 46 to 16 and the waterpolo game 51 to 24. In winning the 440-yard freestyle swim, Capt. R. L. Cannan '30 of Syracuse made a new pool record of 5m. 14s. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale; Bradford Butler '32, Yale, second; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; R. M. Owen '31, Yale, second; John Hollis '31, Syracuse, third. Time—55s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, third. Time—5m. 14s. (new pool record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; C. E. Payne '31, Yale, second; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 45.4s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by N. W. Millard '30, Yale; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, second; C. D. Mercer '30, Yale, third. Time—2m. 39.1s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. S. Manuel '30, Yale; B. C. Smith '31, Yale, second; S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse, third.

220 Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (W. M. Swoope '31, C. G. Zug Jr. '31, D. H. Clement '31, F. E. Nyce Jr. '30). Time—1m. 43.1s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy defeated Princeton University in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet here, Saturday, 38 to 24, the result hinging on the 200-yard relay race, the last event on the program. Princeton defaulted the water polo match and, had Princeton won in swimming, the meet would have gone to Annapolis on account of the waterpolo default. L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis, made a new pool record of 5m. 23.1s. in the 440-yard freestyle.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis, second; D. L. Stone Jr. '32, Princeton, third. Time—24.8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis; W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton, second; D. L. Stone Jr. '32, Princeton, third. Time—55.1s

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis; J. T. West '32, Annapolis, second; C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton, third. Time—5m. 23.1s. (New pool record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by S. M. Alexander '30, Annapolis; M. H. Simons '30, Annapolis, second; J. H. Cooley '32, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 54s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; D. C. McDougal Jr. '32, Annapolis, second; V. G. Manych '32, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 42.5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. H. Brooks '30, Princeton (81.35 points); C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis, second (79.9 points); W. F. Mountain '31, Princeton, third (77.7 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by United States Naval Academy (P. H. Ashworth '31, C. E. Green '30, W. B. Phillips '30, L. M. Mustin '32). Time—1m. 41.3s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Columbia University's swimmers triumphed over Dartmouth College Saturday by a 34 to 28 score in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet. The Blue waterpolo team was also the victor by a 34 to 17 score. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. H. Spiegel '31, Dartmouth; G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia, second; E. S. Smith '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—26 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy '32, Columbia; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, second; W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 29 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy '32, Columbia; F. P. McCord, '31, Dartmouth, second; Julius Dolgos 32, Columbia, third. Time—56 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. F. Callahan, '32, Columbia; G. M. Rae '30, Columbia, second; D. C. Pinney Jr., '32 Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 46 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia; W. C. T. Gaynor '30, Columbia, second; F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—1m. 49 3-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth (69.2 points); C. K. Faye '30, Dartmouth, second (67.4 points); J. A. Britt Jr. '32, Columbia, third (63.1 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth College (A. H. Spiegel '31, B. D. Jeffery '32, F. P. McCord '31, R. M. Cukor '31). Time—1m. 41s.

Pla-Mors Almost Sure of Top Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Kansas City	19	11	11	62	54	49
Tulsa	15	14	12	75	64	44
Duluth	15	16	12	73	74	44
St. Paul	14	12	14	75	73	40
Minneapolis	12	11	19	69	71	35
St. Louis	12	10	18	82	100	34

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Kansas City practically assured itself of first place in the American Hockey Association here Sunday afternoon by defeating St. Paul, 1 to 0, in an overtime game. The victory widened the Pla-Mors' lead to five points over Tulsa and Duluth, tied for second, and gave them four more league victories than their nearest rival. Kansas City triumphed while a man short after three standard periods in which its team maintained a wide territorial margin. Stark of St. Paul made 48 stops to 26 for Byrne. The summary:

KANSAS CITY — ST. PAUL
Scott, Ranger, lw.......rw, Morrison, Sande
Mitchell, Campbell, c
c, Des Jardins, Thorsteinson
Dunfield, McCormick, rw..lw, Conroy, Wilson
McLeod, Halderson, ld..rd, Mulligan, Rennie
Munro, rd........................ld, Goheen
Byrne, g.........................g, Stark

Score—Kansas City 1, St. Paul 0. Goals—Halderson for Kansas City. Assist—Mitchell for Kansas City. Referee—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 3m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tulsa gained a tie for second place in the American Hockey Association here Saturday night by playing its second successive tie with Minneapolis, 2 to 2. The game was fast and rough, with Tulsa twice taking a lead that Minneapolis matched. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS — TULSA
Stuart, Crawford, Redding, lw
rw, Marker, Wakeford
Denneny, Westwick, c.c, McPherson, Sheppard
Gordon, DePaul, rw...lw, Moffatt, Metcalfe
Seaborn, Burns, ld..............rd, Williams
Coutu, rd................ld, Hansen, Borland
Grant, g.......................g, McCusker

Score—Minneapolis 2, Tulsa 2. Goals—Redding 2 for Minneapolis; Marker, Moffatt for Tulsa. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime period.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—A spectacular third-period rally brought Duluth its second-straight triumph over the St. Louis Flyers in the American Hockey Association here Saturday by a 6-to-5 score. Trailing 5 to 3 as the third opened, the Hornets rushed through the St. Louis defense to score three goals. The summary:

DULUTH — ST. LOUIS
Goodman, Green, Leswick, lw
rw, Acaster, Hill
Mitchell, Scott, c..........c, Headley, Goyer
Merrill, Forslund, rw...lw, Powley, Cameron
Davis, Bergl, ld.................rd, Jamieson
Langlois, rd.....................ld, Clarke, Breen
Turner, g.........................g, Kearney

Score—Duluth 6, St. Louis 5. Goals—Green 2, Mitchell 2, Davis, Bergl for Duluth; Cameron 2, Clarke, Powley, Goyer for St. Louis. Assists—Scott 2, Goodman, Green for Duluth; Cameron, Acaster, Breen, Hill for St. Louis. Referee—Ambrose Moran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE IN OPENER, 3-2

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY SERIES, 1930

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Harvard	1	0	3	2	2
Yale	0	1	2	3	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In one of the major upsets of the year in intercollegiate sports in the East, Harvard's hockey six defeated Yale here Saturday night, 3 to 2, in an overtime game to capture the first contest of the annual three-game series. By triumphing over the Blue the Crimson broke Yale's winning streak which had heached 16 consecutive games without a setback or even a tie. A capacity crowd of 4100 spectators witnessed the game.

Capt. Elliot T. Putnam Jr. '30 won the game for Harvard by scoring at 2m. 32s. in the overtime and then the Harvard defense settled down to the business of guarding the one-goal advantage for the remaining seven minutes of play. Harvard's defense was playing a high brand of hockey throughout the game and was at its best in the overtime, at the most critical part of the contest.

The two teams were evenly matched in the first period and neither scored, although Harvard at one time had five men on the ice to Yale's three. J. E. Muhlfeld '30, a sophomore, and D. H. Hickok '30, playing defense, rose to great heights in holding Harvard in check at that time. Harvard led early in the second period on a goal by H. D. Everett Jr. '31, who scored on a rebound of S. L. Batchelder '31. Yale made two before the end of the period, however, Donald McLennan '31 and John P. Bent '30 scoring.

Yale maintained its advantage and appeared the better team from the moment it took the lead until just before the end of the game when W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 scored for Harvard to tie at 2-all.

This goal by Wood saved Harvard from what looked like certain defeat. But, once out in front again, Harvard, at the beginning of the overtime period, attacked strongly until it scored the winning goal and then resorted to the successful defensive tactics mentioned. The summary:

HARVARD — YALE
Putnam, Cross, Holbrook, lw
rw, Bostwick, Bent, Schley
Wood, Garrison, Lakin, c
c, Luce, Nelson, Cookman
Giddens, Everett, Stubbs, rw
lw, Palmer, McLennan, Winter
Batchelder, Harding, ld..rd, Hickok, Iglehart
Cunningham, rd.ld, Wilson, Iglehart, Muhlfeld
Ellis, g.............................g, Curtiss

Score—Harvard 3, Yale 2. Goals—Everett, Wood and Putnam for Harvard, McLennan and Bent for Yale. Referees—A. G. Smith and Donald Sands. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

A. R. BANUET DEFENDS HIS HANDBALL TITLE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Alfred R. Banuet of San Francisco successfully defended his title as Amateur Athletic Union of the United States singles handball champion here Saturday by defeating George Nelson of Baltimore in the finals of the 1930 tournament. Banuet won in straight set, 21—10, 21—6. Banuet completely outclassed Nelson, the 1927 champion, running out the two games without greatly extending himself.

Banuet and A. Woodman Paynter of San Francisco won the doubles championship, defeating Jack Srencho and Herman Dworman of Detroit, 21—1, 21—7.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 17, Harvard 1½.
West Point 12, Princeton 9.
Army Officers 15, Norwich 10.
Penn M. C. 19, Essex Troop 14½.

NEW HAVEN ONE POINT FROM THIRD

Beats Indians as Arrows Lose —Boston and Reds Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	20	3	9	95	79	43
Boston	16	4	14	127	110	36
Philadelphia	15	2	16	94	93	32
New Haven	13	5	14	79	80	31
Springfield	10	2	21	68	101	22

RESULT SATURDAY

Boston 3, Springfield 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New Haven 3, Springfield 1.
Providence 2, Philadelphia 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Providence Reds turned back the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 1, before 3700 persons at the North Main Street Auditorium here Sunday afternoon in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington, lw
rw, Cahill, Taylor, Bradley
Chapman, Gaudreault, c.c, Andrews, Jackson
Gagnon, Cormier, rw......lw, Lessard, Klein
Lesieur, Desmarais, ld...........rd, Peters
McVicar, rd......ld,.....ld, Nichols, Coulter
E. Murray, g....................g, Roberts

Score—Providence 2, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Gagnon 2 for Providence; Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Hart, Chapman for Providence; Lessard for Philadelphia. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles, trying to get a place in the playoffs for the Canadian-American Hockey League, Sunday night advanced to within one point of the third-place Philadelphia Arrows by defeating Springfield, 3 to 1, in a closely contested game here. The summary:

NEW HAVEN — SPRINGFIELD
Chouinard, Bouchard, lw.rw, Dillon, Murphy
Hughes, Shay, c..c, Carrigan, Filkin, Maracle
Whyte, Dye, Boucher, White, rw
lw, Heximer, Wilson
Speyer, Paulhus, ld.....rd, Davey, McGowan
Himes, rd.........................ld, Siebert
Forbes, g...................g, Lamontagne

Score—New Haven 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Speyer, Bouchard and Himes for New Haven; Dillon for Springfield. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Boston's Tigers defeated Springfield's Indians by a score of 3 to 2 in a Canadian-American Hockey League game played at the West Side Arena here Saturday night. It marked the second victory of the week for the Tigers over the local club. The summary:

BOSTON — SPRINGFIELD
Loucks, Osborne, Mills, lw.rw, Filkin, Dillon
Waite, Burke, c........c, Maracle, Carrigan
Boyd, Manning, rw
lw, Murphy, Wilson, Heximer
Mackey, Oatman, ld...rd, McGowan, Siebert
Foster, Contant, rd....rd, Siebert, Callighen
Reaume, g..................g, Lamontagne

Score—Boston 3, Springfield 2. Goals—Waite, Burke and Loucks for Boston; Filkin and Heximer for Springfield. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. MacKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SARAZEN WINS WITH 282

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP)—After one of the finishes for which he is becoming famous, Eugene Sarazen, stocky professional from New York, Sunday, won the fifteenth annual Florida West Coast open golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 282. Sarazen started the final round three strokes behind Joseph Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., but scored a brilliant 69, one stroke under par, and when the final scores were posted he held a three-stroke lead over Turnesa who finished second with 285.

PENNSYLVANIA FIVE DEFEATS DARTMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER—University of Pennsylvania won from Dartmouth College in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game here Saturday night, by a score of 27 to 25. Dartmouth vainly tried to overcome the visitors lead in the second half, after being outclassed during the first period.

Howard W. Sander '32, Pennsylvania forward, teamed with the veteran A. B. Brodbeck '30, to score seven baskets; most of them from quarter court on the Penn blocking play, J. N. Peterson '31, feeding the ball to them.

The Dartmouth star was B. D. Burch 32, who though well guarded, threw two brilliant baskets and sank seven foul shots. Although Dartmouth was trailing 17 to 9 at half time, a spirited spurt led by Burch and G. M. Magee '31 brought them up to 21 to 20, and from then on they were never separated by more than two points until the close of the game.

PENNSYLVANIA — DARTMOUTH
Brodbeck, Riblett, Ushka, lf.rg, McCall, Magee
Sander, rf.......................lg, Schmidt
Peterson, Lobley, c........c, Kramer, Lewin
Tanseer, Barlow, lg.................rf, Burch
Magner, rg..................lf, Myllykangas

Score—University of Pennsylvania 27, Dartmouth College 25. Goals from floor—Sander 5, Brodbeck 2, Tanseer 2, Peterson for Pennsylvania; Burch 2, Magee 2, Schmidt 2, Myllykangas for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Brodbeck 4, Lobley, Magner, Sander for Pennsylvania; Burch 7, Myllykangas 2, Lewin, McCall for Dartmouth. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Degnan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Princeton University defeated Cornell University for the second time this season, here, Saturday night, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League contest, the score being 32 to 25.

A. S. Nicholson, Tiger forward, was the scoring star of the game, totaling 10 points on five goals from the floor. J. W. Lord Jr. '32, center and team mate of Nicholson, accounted for eight points by shooting four floor baskets, S. B. Schrender '31 and R. W. Lewis '30 each scored six points for Cornell. The summary:

PRINCETON — CORNELL
Prior, Dikovics, lf..............rg, Bessemer
Nicholson, Goodpasture, Low, rf
lg, Murphy, Lewis
Skillman, Lord, c.......c, Schrender, Fisher
Wittmer, lg..............................rf, Hall
Bessire, Bowen, Rosenbaum, rg
lf, Furman, Zahn

Score—Princeton University 32, Cornell University 25. Goals from floor—Nicholson 5, Lord 4, Low, Skillman, Wittmer, Rosenbaum for Princeton; Schrender 2, Zahn, Hall, Lewis, Bessemer for Cornell. Goals from foul—Dikovics 2, Rosenbaum 2, Goodpasture, Skillman for Princeton; Lewis 4, Bessemer 3, Hall 2, Schrender 2, Murphy, Zahn for Cornell. Referee—Risley. Umpire—Kearney.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUET

Harvard 4, Yale 1.

'Booster' Bowlers Start A. B. C. Play

Break in 32 New Alleys in Cleveland—Over 2400 Teams Entered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—"Booster" bowlers on the opening schedule of the thirtieth annual American Bowling Congress tournament, failed to register scores which will qualify for awards of the regular $108,000 prize money, the Cleveland bowlers being satisfied to "break in" the 32 new glistening alleys in the Public Auditorium Annex Building for the regulars who are to follow. The local booster bowlers, who will roll on the opening five-day schedule, will, however, be awarded special prizes.

Thirty-two teams from the Al Sirat Grotto had the honor of opening the tournament, after Mayor John D. Marshall, Councilman William J. Kennedy and Abraham L. Langtry, secretary of the American Bowling Congress, welcomed the country's bowlers to the second largest meet in the history of the national ten pin organization.

Two hundred and seventy cities from 25 states and 13 Canadian teams are represented in this year's event. Cleveland, which has not entertained an A. B. C. show in 25 years, fell only 80 teams short of the 2523 team record, established last year at Chicago. However, a record entry of 1422 out-of-town teams will roll in this year's event.

All of the 1929 champions, including the Hub Recreations of Joliet, who won the team title last year with a 3063 score; William F. Klecz and Peter Butler, Chicago, winners of the doubles title, who scored 1353; Adolph Unke of Milwaukee, whose 723 mark topped the singles division, and Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis, all-events title winner with 1974, will defend their titles this year.

The veteran Oscar Salsburg registered the high score on the opening card. The Al Sirat Grotto bowler started his third game in the team event with seven consecutive strikes, finishing with a 253 mark.

The tournament will take on a real national aspect Friday with the arrival of the first contingent of out-of-town teams and the initial schedule of the doubles and singles program.

NEW YORK A. C. AND 101ST CAVALRY WIN

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Optimists	5	0	1.000
Pennsylvania M C	5	1	.833
101st Cavalry	3	1	.750
Bklyn Rid. & Driv. Club	3	2	.600
The Riding Club	2	4	.333
N. Y. Athletic Club	1	3	.250
Squadron A	1	3	.250
West Point Officers	0	1	.000
Peter Pan Club	0	5	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—One hundred and first Cavalry scored another victory to retain its third place standing in the metropolitan indoor polo championship on its home arena on Saturday, when it defeated the strong team of the Riding Club, 9 to 4½ on an even basis.

Over at Squadron A Armory the New York Athletic Club climbed into the winning class for the first time by defeating the tailender club, Peter Pan, 14—7. The summary:

101ST CAVALRY — THE RIDING CLUB
No. 1—Milton Kornblum...Thomas Ewing Jr.
No. 2—J. F. Wallace.......Earle W. Hopping
Back—Walter Brachtel.........R. B. Law Jr.

Score—Cavalry 9; Riding Club 4½. Goals—Kornblum 3, Wallace 3, Brachtel 3 for Cavalry; Ewing 2, Hopping 2, Law for Riding Club. Foul—Hopping, against Riding Club. Referee—Warren Sackman. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

NEW YORK A. C. — PETER PAN CLUB
No. 1—George Piperno..........David Evans
No. 2—Cyril Harrison.........William Reber
Back—H. B. Albright............Herbert Lee

Score—New York Athletic Club 14; Peter Pan Club 7. Goals—Harrison 9, Albright 4, Piperno 2, for N. Y. A. C.; Reber 3, Evans, pony, by handicap 2, for Peter Pan. Fouls—Harrison, Albright, against N. Y. A. C. Referee—Maj. J. W. Stafford. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

BELL AND BARNES WIN DOUBLES

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell and Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., won the men's doubles tennis title at the annual Bermuda tennis championships Saturday. Bell and Barnes defeated John H. Doeg and Herbert L. Bowman, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, in the final round. The mixed doubles title went to Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Barnes, who defeated Miss Virginia Rice of Boston and Bell, 7—5, 6—8, 8—6, 6—1.

GROH PURCHASES CANTON CLUB

CANTON, O. (AP)—Henry K. Groh, whose strong batting and smart fielding made him famous with the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Giants, purchased the Canton Terriers of the Central League on Saturday. Groh wired acceptance of terms from his home in Rochester, N. Y. He will manage the club and play an infield position.

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BRUINS DEFEAT OTTAWA SEXTET

As Montreal and Canadiens Win—Rangers Still Tie for Second

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals		Pts.
				For	Agst	
Boston	34	1	4	154	86	69
N. Y. Rangers	16	8	15	125	120	40
Chicago	18	4	16	99	94	40
Detroit	13	6	20	107	120	30
Pittsburgh	5	2	32	90	167	12
Canadian Division						
Montreal	21	5	13	128	99	47
Canadiens	19	7	12	121	97	45
Ottawa	17	8	14	116	103	42
Toronto	14	5	19	104	114	32
N. Y. Americans	11	4	23	94	141	26

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Ottawa 1.
Canadiens 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Toronto 3, Rangers 3.
Montreal 5, Americans 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Detroit 2, Rangers 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 0.

The Boston Bruins extended their number of games without defeat to 15 at the Boston Garden Saturday night when they defeated the Ottawa Senators, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game. The Senators had gone through 10 successive games without defeat previous to this encounter. H. Kilrea converted a pass from Clancy for the Ottawa goal in the first period and Shore, unassisted, tied the score in the second session with the fastest and most spectacular goal of the local season. With Cox off in the third session the Bruins won the game on a goal by Weiland, assisted by Gainor. Connell had 46 stops to 25 for Thompson. The summary:

BOSTON — OTTAWA
Galbraith, Gainor, Connor, lw
rw, Finnigan, Gagne
Barry, Weiland, Owen, c.......c, Lamb, Cox
Oliver, Clapper, Carson, rw
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey
Hitchman, ld..............rd, Clancy, Starr
Shore, rd..................ld, Smith, Starr
Thompson, g....................g, Connell

Score—Boston 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Shore, Weiland for Boston; H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Assists—Gainor for Boston; Clancy for Ottawa. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Pirates closed the poorest season in Pittsburgh hockey history here Saturday night by losing a 4-to-2 game to Canadiens in the local finale of the 1929-30 National Hockey League campaign. After playing through a scoreless first period, the locals swept out in front 2 to 1 in the second, but they were unable to maintain the furious pace and the invaders had everything their own way in the final. The summary:

CANADIENS — PITTSBURGH
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw
rw, Barton, Darragh
Morenz, Lepine, c..c, Drury, Manners, Fraser
Larochelle, Wasnie, rw....lw, Jarvis, Lowrey
S. Mantha, Leduc, ld..rd, McKinnon, Spring
McCaffrey, Burke, rd........ld, Smith, Milks
Hainsworth, g....................g, Miller

Score—Canadiens 4, Pittsburgh 2. Goals—Larochelle 2, Morenz, G. Mantha for Canadiens; Barton, Darragh for Pittsburgh. Assists—Morenz 2, Leduc, Larochelle, Joliat for Canadiens; Manners, Lowrey for Pittsburgh. Referees—R. W. Hewittson and C. J. Denneny. Time—three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal Maroons kept their lead over Canadiens in the struggle for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by scoring an easy 5-to-1 victory over the New York Americans. The locals had the better of the game throughout, and while they were able to work in on Worters by means of a couple of the "breaks" of the game to get goals, they were turned back on many other occasions by the brilliant work of the New York goalie. The summary:

MONTREAL — AMERICANS
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, lw
rw, Patterson, Burmister, Boyd
Stewart, M. Phillips, Robinson, c
c, Himes, Holmes
Smith, Ward, W. Phillips, rw
lw, McVeigh, Massecar
Boucher, Munro, ld....rd, Brydge, Conacher
Dutton, Wilcox, rd.......ld, Simpson, Burch
Benedict, g......................g, Worters

Score—Montreal 5, Americans 1. Goals—Ward 2, Siebert, Trottier and Stewart for Montreal; Patterson for Americans. Assists—M. Phillips 2, Trottier, Siebert, Wilcox for Montreal. Referees—W. B. Bell and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Although the Toronto Maple Leafs have no chance of getting in a playoff for the National Hockey League championship they put up a great battle against the New York Rangers here on Saturday night in the fourth and final game between the two teams this season and at the end of 70 minutes they divided the points with a 3-to-3 score. The game was fast and open and both goalies were frequently tested by the opposing attack. The locals finished their season's activities with the Rangers with three wins and a tie. The summary:

TORONTO — RANGERS
Jackson, Cotton, lw,
rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Bailey, Blair, Primeau, c,
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Vail
Conacher, Pettinger, rw..lw, F. Cook, Keeling
Day, Duncan, ld..................rd, Taylor
Horner, Smith, rd......ld, Bourgeault, Reise
Chabot, g.........................g, Roach

Score—Toronto 3, Rangers 3. Goals—Cotton, Conacher and Bailey for Toronto; Taylor, W. Cook and Murdoch for Rangers. Assists—Duncan, Horner, Jackson, Blair and Cotton for Toronto; Murdoch and Boucher for Rangers. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and A. E. Romerill. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Keeling, left wing player for the New York Rangers, scored two goals late in the third period to tie Detroit Cougars, 2 to 2, in a National Hockey League game here Sunday night. Cougars led the way, 1 to 0, in the first period, when Lewis scored unassisted, and 2 to 0, at the end of the second when Cooper converted a pass from Herberts. The tie was the second for the Rangers in as many nights, having played to a 3-to-3 tie with Toronto Saturday. The summary:

DETROIT — RANGERS
McCabe, Lewis, lw
rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Goodfellow, Hay, Herberts, c
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Vail
Cooper, Aurie, rw.......lw, F. Cook, Keeling
Rockburn, Hughes, ld
rd, Bourgeault, Reise, W. Cook
Noble, rd.........................ld, Taylor
Beveridge, g......................g, Roach

Score—Detroit 2, Rangers 2. Goals—Lewis, Cooper for Detroit; Keeling 2 for Rangers. Assists—Herberts for Detroit; Thompson, Boucher for Rangers. Referees—C. J. Denneny and A. E. Romerile. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Tie for second place was gained by the Chicago Black Hawks in defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 0, in a National Hockey League game here Sunday night. All three goals against the Pirates were made in the fast first period, Dutkowski scoring on one of those double assists, Couture on a pass from Arbour, and Gottselig on a pass from Abel. The visitors were without the services of Milks. The summary:

CHICAGO — PITSBURGH
Arbour, March, Miller, Gottselig, lw,
rw, Darragh, Barton
Somers, Cook, Dutkowski, c
c, Manners, Jarvis, Drury
Couture, Ingram, Adams, rw
lw, Lowrey, McKinnon
Graham, Bostrum, ld...........rd, Fraser
Wentworth, Abel, rd.......ld, Spring, Smith
Gardiner, g........................g, Miller

Score—Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 0. Goals—Dutkowski, Couture and Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Ingram, Gottselig, Arbour, Abel for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and R. W. Hewittson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MISS HOLM BREAKS THREE MARKS IN RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Eleanor Holm and Miss Lisa Lindstrom of the Women's Swimming Association of New York furnished the features of the water carnival in the 75-foot pool of the Women's S. A. Saturday night. Miss Holm broke three world records in a single race, while her clubmate scored victories.

The new marks were made by Miss Holm in the 220-yard backstroke handicap in which she, starting from scratch, was given a second signal and timed individually. Miss Holm reached 200 yards in 2m. 42 1-5s., breaking Miss Sibyl Bauer's registered time of 2m. 46 3-5s., untouched since 1924.

Miss Holm crossed the 220-line in 2m. 58 1-5s., breaking not only Miss Bauer's 220-yard standard of 3m. 1 1-5s., but also the international figures for 200 meters or 218.72 yards, held by Miss Marie Braun of Holland, Olympic dorsal champion, at 2m. 59 1-5s.

LAKE MERCED INDORSED

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of American Oarsmen have indorsed Lake Merced, located on the peninsula of San Francisco Bay, as a site for the Olympic regatta in 1932. The site was proposed by Henry Burke, president of the association, who has spent several months investigating various courses for the Olympic regatta. Los Angeles, official host for the 1932 games, may put up strenuous objections to the association's proposed site. There are two possible sites close to Los Angeles, San Pedro Bay and San Diego Bay.

HITCHCOCK PICKS COMMITTEE

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the American polo team which will defend the International Cup against Great Britain this year, has selected a committee of five to take charge of all arrangements for the matches. Mr. Hitchcock was elected chairman of the defense committee some time ago. Serving with him on the committee will be Carleton F. Burke of Los Angeles; D. Stewart Glenhart, Westbury, N. Y.; George H. Mead, Aiken, S. C.; A. Charles Schwartz, New York, and John Hay Whitney of Manhasset, N. Y.

WARD LEADS DE MAR

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Fred Ward Jr. of Dover, N. J., Sunday, won the first annual Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 20-mile marathon here after a sprint in which he outstepped Clarence H. De Mar, the veteran long distance runner from Boston. Ward, running for the Millrose A. C. of New York, set a time of 2h. 12s. He beat De Mar, from Melrose A. A., of Boston, by seven yards.

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston, United States champion, won the Ardsley Racquet and Swimming Club invitation women's squash racquets tournament here Saturday, defeating Miss Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club, 15—17, 17—16, 15—13, 7—15, 15—3.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 3, Yale 2.
West Point 1, Rensselaer 0.
Princeton 3, Dartmouth 2.
Brown 3, M. I. T. 1.
Michigan 0, Wisconsin 0.

Buffalo Wins and Detroit Plays Tie

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals		Pts
				For	Agst	
Cleveland	22	8	7	111	64	51
Buffalo	23	3	11	89	57	49
London	22	3	12	104	83	47
Detroit	20	7	11	106	68	45
Windsor	17	8	12	109	81	43
Hamilton	8	7	21	79	100	23
Niagara Falls	6	6	23	56	108	18
Toronto	7	2	27	66	161	16

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 4, Toronto 2.
Detroit 1, Hamilton 1.
Cleveland 7, Niagara 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont.—Although the Toronto Millionaires scored two goals in the first nine minutes of Saturday's game against the Buffalo Bisons in the International Hockey League, they were only able to hold their lead until halfway through the second period, and the Bisons came through with two goals in the final period to win by 4 to 2 and remain firmly intrenched in second place in the standing. The summary:

BUFFALO — TORONTO
Gross, A. Martin, Miller, lw
rw, Gregg, S. Martin
Huard, Bogardis, c.......c, Field, McCalmon
Godin, Roth, rw.......lw, Proudlock, Oullette
Lederman, Voss, ld......rd, Moore, Teasdale
Cain, Murray, rd.........ld, Berlet, McBride
Taugher, g.......................g, Fisher

Score—Buffalo 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Voss, Lederman, A. Martin and Roth for Buffalo; S. Martin and McBride for Toronto. Assists—Gross and A. Martin for Buffalo. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — The Detroit Olympics increased their lead over Windsor to two points in the International Hockey League standing as a result of a tie game with Hamilton here Saturday. The summary:

DETROIT — HAMILTON
Brophy, Gillie, Newman, lw
rw, Markel, McIntyre
Connors, Newman, Bellefeuille, c
c, Kuntz, Halliday, Hamel
Filmore, Bellefeuille, Steele, rw
lw, Lauder, Gauthier
McInenly, Hicks, ld
rd, Paddon, Hoffinger, Fournier
Evans, Hicks, rd........ld, Fournier, Paddon
Stuart, g..........................g, Faught

Score—Detroit 1, Hamilton 1. Goals—McInenly for Detroit; McIntyre for Hamilton. Assists—Gauthier, Hamel for Hamilton. Referees—Isaac Masters and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland tightened its hold on first place in the International Hockey League here Saturday night by defeating Niagara Falls, 7 to 0. Doraty led the Indian attack with three goals, one in each period. Great work in goal by Moore featured Cleveland's defense. After the first period the Cataracts were seldom able to penetrate far past the blue line. The summary:

CLEVELAND — NIAGARA FALLS
Brophy, Williams, Clark, lw
rw, Lowrey, Harrington
Gray, McGuire, c.........c, Quesnelle, McLeod
Doraty, Dunning, Laroche, rw
lw, Brown, Elliott, Desy
McFarlane, ld............rd, Green, Megaffin
Young, Frew, rd................ld, Oatman
Moore, g.........................g, Farrell

Score—Cleveland 7, Niagara Falls 0. Goals—Doraty 3, Young, Dunning, Clark, Williams for Cleveland. Assists—Brophy, Wiliams, McFarlane, Clark, Laroche, Dunning for Cleveland. Referee—Munroe. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Pennsylvania 27, Dartmouth 25.
Syracuse 44, Penn State 26.
Tufts 34, Mass Aggies 22.
M. I. T. 38, Brooklyn P. I. 30.
Pittsburgh 39, West Point 25.
Tennessee 38, Wash. & Lee 29.
Duke 44, Georgia Tech 35.
C. C. N. Y. 36, Duquesne 22.
Princeton 32, Cornell 25.
Bucknell 30, Juniata 19.
W. Virginia 47, W. & J. 26.
Lebanon Valley 33, F. & M. 30.
Geneva 39, Carnegie Tech 30.
Hamilton 26, Hobart 19.
New Hampshire 36, Brown 35.
Conn. Aggies 53, R. I. State 28.
Lehigh 31, Lafayette 22.
Kentucky 44, Sewanee 22.
Rensselaer 37, Union 25.
Holy Cross 23, Vermont 17.
Wesleyan 31, Amherst 26.
Muhlenberg 46, Gettysburg 34.
Illinois 30, Michigan 17.
Indiana 27, Ohio State 15.
Purdue 50, Minnesota 22.
Northwestern 39, Chicago 24.
Wisconsin (B) 31, Northwestern (B) 29.
Case 34, Wooster 32.
Denison 33, Dayton 30.
Wayne 55, Chadron 33.
Cincinnati 35, Miami 33.
Carthage 25, Illinois College 19.
Cornell 36, Hamline 16.
Kansas 36, Nebraska 35.
Bradley 43, Lombard 7.
Missouri 36, Oklahoma 20.
Marquette 21, Michigan State 14.
Carroll 45, North Central 38.
Washington 38, Oregon 31.
Washington State 47, Idaho 24.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Yale 51, Syracuse 24.
Columbia 34, Dartmouth 17.
Chicago 13, Illinois 3.

LARNED CUP TO LEHIGH AGAIN

Julius Seligson Retains His Intercollegiate Indoor Tennis Title

LARNED CUP INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TENNIS TEAM STANDING

	Points
Lehigh University	19
University of Pennsylvania	16
Dartmouth College	15
Yale University	14
Cornell University	4
Princeton University	4
Ohio State University	3
Harvard University	3
Amherst College	2
Syracuse University	2
Colgate University	1
Columbia University	0

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—After an indifferent performance in the early rounds, Julius Seligson '30 of Lehigh University returned to form in time to win the singles of the annual Larned Cup indoor tennis tournament here Saturday for the third time.

Seligson, who was extended in both the second and third rounds Friday, defeated Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, in straight sets in the final round, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, and with his doubles partner, Sydney R. Snitkin '31 scored 19 points, enough to retain the team title for Lehigh.

Pennsylvania Second

Gabriel Lavine '30 and Emmanuel Kardon '30 enabled University of Pennsylvania to finish second with 16 points by winning the doubles title from T. D. McDonald '30 and J. M. Richardson '32 of Dartmouth College, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. Dartmouth was third with 15 points; Yale fourth with 14. Cornell and Princeton each scored four points; Ohio State and Harvard 3; Amherst and Syracuse 2; Colgate 1; Columbia 0.

Seligson's return to form was the outstanding feature of the day's play. Ryan, who put out two seeded players on his way to the finals, was no match for the defending intercollegiate champion, and Seligson's steady, driving game, with the ball working deep and into the corners, tired out the Yale star badly. Seligson had speed, pace and depth to his drives.

Three-Set Match

Earlier in the day, McDonald, runner-up last year, was eliminated in the semifinals of the singles by Ryan, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, while Lavine fell before Seligson, 6—0, 7—5.

In the semifinals of the doubles, Lavine and Kardon eliminated Seligson and Snitkin, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2, while Richardson and McDonald put out Stowell W. Mears '30 and Arthur S. Wright '31 of Yale. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES

Singles—Semifinal Round

Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh University, defeated Gabriel Lavine '30, University of Pennsylvania, 6—0, 7—5.

Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, defeated Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Final Round

Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh University, defeated Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Gabriel Lavine '30 and Emanuel Kardon '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Julius Seligson '30 and Sydney R. Snitkin '31, Lehigh University, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2.

John M. Richardson '32 and Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College defeated Stowell W. Mears '30 and Arthur S. Wright '31, Yale University, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round

Gabriel Lavine '30 and Emanuel Kardon '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated John M. Richardson '30 and Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Dartmouth 28, West Point 26.
West Point 32, M. I. T. 22.
Annapolis 39, New York 15.
Wisconsin 680.5, Purdue 671.8.
Armour 32, Massachusetts Tech 22.
Chicago 1242, Illinois 1199.

MISS VAN WIE WINS GOLF TITLE

ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, won the South Atlantic women's golf championship on the Ormond Beach Golf Club course Saturday, defeating Mrs. S. B. Hanley of Detroit, 4 and 3.

Illinois Five Wins Final Home Contest

Indiana, Purdue and Northwestern Also Victorious in 'Big Ten' Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Outplaying the University of Michigan in every department of the game, the University of Illinois basketball team had little difficulty in winning the last "Big Ten" Conference home game here Saturday night, 30 to 17. Michigan threatened only during a short period in the first half, and could not consistently get through the strong Illinois defense. E. B. Kamp '32 and E. J. Kawal '32 led the Illinois attack, while J. E. Truskowski '30 played best for Michigan. Illinois led at the half, 10 to 8. The summary:

ILLINOIS — MICHIGAN
E. B. Kamp, lf...............rg, Chapman
Bartholomew, Kamp, rf...........lg, Orwig
Mays, c.........................c, Truskowski
Kawal, lg..................lf, Kanitz, Lovell
Mills, rg..................lf, Weiss, Daniels

Score—University of Illinois 30; University of Michigan 17. Goals from floor—E. B. Kamp 4, Kawal 4, Mills 3, Bartholomew 2 for Illinois; Kanitz 3, Truskowski 2, Weiss for Michigan. Goals from foul—Mills 2, Bartholomew, Kawal for Illinois; Kanitz 2, Truskowski 2, Orwig for Michigan. Referee—J. J. Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—J. J. Moloney, Notre Dame.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Purdue University took a step nearer the basketball championship title of the "Big Ten" Conference by defeating University of Minnesota, 50 to 22, in a game here Saturday night. It was the eighth straight win for the Boilermakers, who have not been defeated. They have only two games to play, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor today and University of Chicago here Saturday. Minnesota was outclassed from the start, the locals running up a score of 19 to 1 before the visitors got a basket. The score at the half was Purdue 28, Minnesota 7.

PURDUE — MINNESOTA
Harmeson, Porter, lf....rg, Bondy, Karsner
Kellar, Gibbons, rf................lg, Loose
Murphy, c................c, Norgard, Bethel
Wooden, Thomas, lg..rf, Schoening, Nowotny
Boots, Daniels, Overman, rg..lf, Sommer, Gadler

Score—Purdue University 50, University of Minnesota 22. Goals from floor—Murphy 7, Harmeson 4, Kellar 3, Wooden 2, Boots for Purdue; Loose 3, Schoening 2, Bondy 2, Norgard, Karsner for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Harmeson 3, Murphy 3, Kellar 2, Wooden 2, Boots 2, Porter, Gibbons for Purdue; Bethel 2, Loose, Karsner for Minnesota. Referee—J. F. Getchell. Umpire—John Cleary.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University won its final game of the "Big Ten" Conference basketball race here Saturday, defeating University of Chicago, 39 to 24. This gave the Wildcats a balanced season of six games won and six lost. Northwestern built up an early lead on Chicago and held it, the margin being 18 to 14 at half time. Capt. Russell Walter '30, playing forward instead of center, struck a fast scoring stride with six baskets and three free throws. C. M. Fish '30, guard, led the Maroon attack as well as defense. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN — CHICAGO
Lockhart, Forss, lf..........rg, Fish, Temple
Walter, Hails, rf....................lg, Ashley
Bergherm, c.........................c, Boesel
Mundy, Marvil, lg..rf, Stephenson, Anderson
Riel, McCarnes, rg....lf, Changnon, Fraider

Score—Northwestern University 39, University of Chicago 24. Goals from floor—Walter 6, Bergherm 4, Lockhart 2, Riel 2, Marvil for Northwestern; Changnon 3, Fish 3, Boesel, Temple for Chicago. Goals from foul—Walter 3, Bergherm 3, Lockhart, Mundy, [illegible], Riel for Northwestern; Boesel 4, Ashley 2, Fish, Fraider for Chicago. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—Raymond Allison.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University defeated Ohio State University, 27 to 15, in a "Big Ten" Conference basketball game here Saturday night. The Hoosiers started at a slow pace and held the lead, 10 to 8, at intermission. The work of B. A. McCracken '30, captain, center and star scorer, was the bright spot of an otherwise ordinary game. He contributed 14 points to the Indiana total. The summary:

INDIANA — OHIO STATE
Strickland, Miller, lf
rg, Larkins, Ervin, Williams
Zeller, Cooper, rf....................lg, Fesler
McCracken, c............c, Stewart, Russell
Veller, lg.................rf, Hinchman, Kowal
Gill, Jasper, rg..lf, Evans, Wrigley, Halcomb

Score—Indiana University 27, Ohio State University 15. Goals from floor—McCracken 5, Cooper 2, Jasper, Miller, Zeller for Indiana; Evans 4, Hinchman, Larkins for Ohio State. Goals from foul—McCracken 4, Zeller 2, Gill for Indiana; Hinchman 2, Kowall for Ohio State. Referee—S. J. Feezle. Umpire—F. C. Lane.

TILDEN WINS THE SINGLES

MONTE CARLO (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d. won the Monte Carlo singles tennis championship today, easily defeating Henry W. Austin of Great Britain, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. The American star, who eliminated the Italian ace, Baron H. L. de Morpurgo in the semifinals of the Butler Trophy tournament Sunday, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1, had little difficulty with Austin. His play varied and completely baffled the British player, who was unable to win any of Tilden's serves. Tilden and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. defeated Austin and Charles Kingsley, in the doubles finals, 6—2, 1—6, 9—7, 6—3.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 46, Syracuse 16.
Annapolis 38, Princeton 24.
Columbia 34, Dartmouth 28.
Amherst 47, Wesleyan 30.
Williams 46, M. I. T. 31.
F. & M. 35, Cornell 30.
West Point 42, Fordham 29.
Illinois 58, Chicago 17.
Springfield 61, Bowdoin 15.
Minnesota 53, Washington 22.
Iowa 56, Drake 18.
Cincinnati 44, Carnegie Tech 22.
Lehigh 37, Delaware 21.
Iowa State 48, Grinnell 27.
Chicago A. A. 39, Michigan 36.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Princeton 15, Yale 11.
Columbia 34, Dartmouth 17.
Harvard 16, Pennsylvania 14.
Tufts 34, Mass Aggies 22.
F. & M. 28, Rutgers 0.
Norwich 17, Williams 13.
Annapolis 28, W. Virginia 0.
Penn State 25, Syracuse 3.
West Point 19, Columbia 11.
Cornell 20, Lehigh 6.
Illinois 31, Chicago 5.
Michigan 25, Northwestern 3.
Wisconsin 23, Minnesota 3.
Indiana 15, Ohio State 11.
Western Reserve 17, Purdue 9.

CAPTAIN REAPPOINTED

PITTSBURGH (AP)—John Dreshar, Saturday, was reappointed captain of the Carnegie Institute of Technology football team by Advisory Coach Walter Steffan. Announcement of the appointment was made at the annual Carnegie Tech football luncheon.

KNOXVILLE CLUB ABANDONED

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Abandonment of Knoxville's baseball franchise in the South Atlantic League was decided upon Sautrday by Thomas R. Watkins, club owner, following the failure of fans here to respond to his demand that they either buy or give up the club.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Iowa 57½, Marquette 37½.
Wisconsin 54, Notre Dame 32.
Amherst 71, Worcester P. I. 24.
Stanford 69¼, Los Angeles A. C. 61¾.
Armour Institute 50½, Loyola 35½.

Michigan Captures Conference Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Battling a struggling University of Wisconsin hockey team through three regular and one overtime scoreless periods, University of Michigan, Saturday night, captured the Western Conference Hockey title. The game was one of the hardest ever played here and a capacity crowd of more than 2000 witnessed the contest.

All that the Wolverines needed was a tie to give them the title and after downing the Badgers Thursday evening in comparatively easy style it appeared that the Michigan team would experience little trouble, but the Wisconsin pucksters were on their game, carrying the play to the Wolverines in almost every session.

Play started extremely fast, with both aggregations trying constantly for possession of the puck. The game rapidly became a duel between two excellent and brilliant defensive teams, the poke checking especially being outstanding. In the final minutes of the overtime period both teams tried furiously to score, at times as many as five players being piled up before the goals.

MICHIGAN — WISCONSIN
Curtis, Sippola, lw..............rw, Crueger
Nygard, rw................lw, Bach, Thomsen
Langen, c.............c, Seigal, Meiklejohn
Bryant, ld.......................rd, Swederski
Hard, rd..........................ld, Metcalfe
Tompkins, g.........................g, Frish

Score—Michigan 0, Wisconsin 0. Referees—Rankin and Lever. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

West Point 9, Harvard 8.
Princeton 9, Cornell 8.
Pennsylvania 9, New York 8.
Dartmouth 8, Vermont 5.
Hamilton 14, Colgate 3.
M. I. T. 7, Bowdoin 6.
Yale 12, Penn. A. C. 5.
St. John's 8, Boston College 3.
Purdue 8, Wisconsin 5.
Michigan 10, Ohio State 7.
Chicago 10, Illinois 7.

KITCHENER NOW SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont. — The local Flying Dutchmen went into undisputed second place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race when they defeated the Galt Terriers, 4 to 2. Schneider scored three goals for the winners.

TAYLOR'S PITCHING BEATS SANTA CLARA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—After having the last three conference games postponed on account of rain, the Stanford University baseball players stepped into action against the University of Santa Clara nine, with a 5 to 2 victory here Saturday. The Cardinals scored first in the first inning when R. A. Rinatala '31, of basketball fame, knocked out a home run and brought in P. N. Taylor '30, Stanford's veteran pitcher.

Stanford scored twice again in the third inning on a two-base hit by F. O. Goodell '32, to bring in D. H. Johnson '31, and K. V. Sampson '30. Taylor, who pitched the whole game for Stanford, is credited with seven strikeouts. The Cardinal infield gave the Stanford pitcher excellent support, according to Coach H. M. Wolter, as they made two double-plays.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—	5	8	0
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	4	2

Batteries—Taylor and Hardy; Gaddy and Axt. Umpire—H. C. Berg. Time—1h. 55m.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—Norman L. Horner '31, was the star here Saturday afternoon when the University of California baseball team defeated St. Mary's College 4 to 3 in a Conference game.

Horner held the opponents to three hits and was responsible for only one run. He hit a double in the sixth and drove in the winning run in the ninth, when two men were out. Last season Horner won eight and lost none for California and he threatens to repeat.

	R	H	E
California	4	13	1
St. Mary's	3	4	3

Batteries—Horner and Smith; Noonan, Conlan and Simas.

MRS. STENZ WINS TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Mrs. B. F. Stenz of New York won the Florida women's singles tennis championship of Florida Saturday, defeating Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia in the final round, 6—0, 6—3 Mrs. J. L. Bremer of Boston and Mrs. William Endicott of Prides Crossing, Mass., won the doubles title, defeating Mrs. Stenz and Miss Claire Stenz, 6—1, 6—2.

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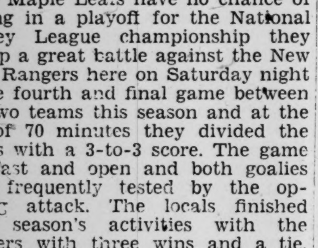

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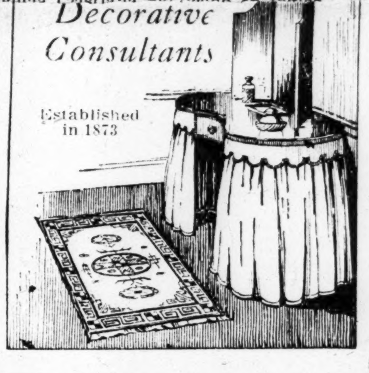

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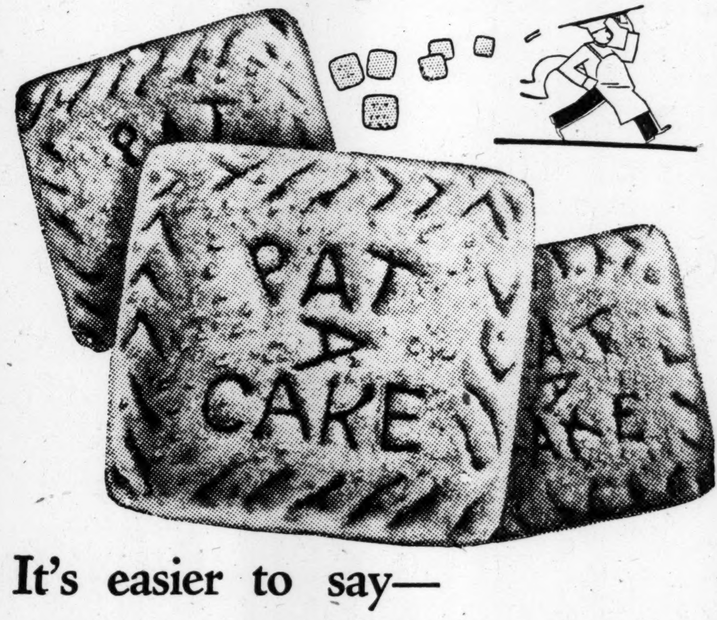

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

When Mr. Polk Became President

By LINDA STEVENS ALMOND

Part II

ARINTHA ANN folded the letter, then she unfolded it and read again every word. Then she looked down the road toward the village. Libby would soon be leaving for Washington. All of a sudden an idea popped into Arintha Ann's head. It was more a Libby-like idea than an Arintha Ann-like one. Why not go to the Rectory to bid Libby good-by? It would not take long—just half a mile from Sycamore Spring, and had not Mrs. Meekins said she could do what she pleased?

"Whar you goin' of, missy?" asked Little Sukey as Arintha Ann started away. But Arintha Ann made no reply. She was running now, because, since she had started she must surely get there before Libby got off, and Little Sukey and Ephraim, were running after her. Before long they had reached the village, were passing the creeper-covered church, were before the Rectory gate.

The rector's gig stood in front, not the barouche which the Lightfoots traveled in. Had they already departed? A wave of disappointment surged through Arintha Ann. Then all of a sudden there came a shout from the porch.

"Arintha Ann! I was just wishing I was a bird so I could fly and get you and here you are!" It was Libby. Down the steps she flew with Brother behind her. "Guess? We—we are going to take a clothes basket! You—can go—if you will, will you, Arintha Ann? Minerva and Brother and I are going in Papa's gig because Miss Dulcieanna Hamilton is also going and there wasn't room for us in the barouche—not with Papa and Mama and Grandmother and Miss Dulcieanna and Aunt Kizzy and the two carpet bags, so—" Libby gasped for breath, "we will follow right behind. They've gone for Miss Dulcieanna now, and Minerva is back in the cabin saying good-by to her mammy and when she comes we'll start. There's the clothes basket!"

The Clothes Basket

Libby emitted a little giggle and nodded at the clothes basket strapped to the back of the gig. "Isn't it funny, taking a clothes basket, after our talking about it? Mama had a coverlet which was woven by her grandmother and Cousin Sally Polk's, and she thought it only fitting that it should cover a White House bed, so she is taking it and a silk piece-quilt and some linens as a present to Cousin Sally. Oh, Arintha Ann, will you go? Why, it just really and truly seems intended for you to, Arintha Ann!"

Arintha Ann was so utterly bewildered that she could not say a word. Little Sukey's eyes looked as if they would pop out of her head, Ephraim was barking as if he enjoyed the joke, while Brother hopped hilariously around them.

"Arintha Ann, you said you would give anything to go," Libby went on, her expression suddenly holding a semblance of scorn. "Don't say you're not going, now that you have the chance! I thought you meant you wanted to go!"

Arintha Ann cringed. She knew that Libby was disappointed in her. Oh, she could not bear to have Libby think she was a backer-out. Why, she had said she would give anything to go—even her coral breastpin. Suddenly Arintha Ann made a quick decision. She said: "I am going, Libby, but—"

"There are no 'buts' about it," lilted Libby, giving Arintha Ann a hug. "Here, Minerva, quick!" as a half-grown mulatto girl came from the side yard. "Do what I say, Minerva," she went on in an authoritative way which seemed strange to Arintha Ann, coming from a little girl like Libby. "Help Miss Arintha Ann up in the clothes basket."

"Go 'long, missy," said Minerva, a grin of amusement overspreading her face.

"Do as I say, Minerva," ordered Libby, her cheeks rosy red. "We musn't keep them waiting at Miss Dulcieanna's."

"I 'clar, I doan know whatten to make outen dis," hesitated Minerva. The two Lightfoot children were always thinking up outlandish things to do, and more than once they had put her in an unhappy fix. "Marster an' Big Mis an' Ole Miss, what'll dey—"

"Minerva!" suddenly spoke up Arintha Ann. Her cheeks, too, were flushed and her eyes were shiny bright. "You—you do as your missy says and I'll give you this—this coral breastpin." She unpinned the trinket and held it out to the astonished Minerva.

"Thanky, missy," said Minerva, closing her hand over the coral breastpin, and, straightway they went through the gate and Arintha Ann was safely deposited in the clothes basket. "Lemme kiver you wiv de silk piece-quilt, missy, an' keep kivered 'til we gits away, an' den you peeps all you wants but doan go worminn' too much so es to loosen up dis huh basket."

Little Sukey stood looking on with wondering eyes and gaping mouth.

Little Sukey's Message

"Little Sukey," said Arintha Ann, peeping out, "you go back home and say that Miss Arintha Ann has gone to Washington with Miss Libby and her folks."

Little Sukey opened her mouth wide, swallowed, opened it again and said:

"Missy Arintha Ann's done gone to Washington in a clothes—"

"No!" cried Libby, stamping her foot. "Don't say that. Say what your missy told you to say, Little Sukey." Full of fun as she was Libby certainly had a way of exacting obedience, for Little Sukey rolled her eyes and immediately said: "Missy Arintha Ann's done gone to Washington wiv Missy Libby an' her folks."

"Good-by, Little Sukey," called Arintha Ann. "Go straight home."

"Yessum," replied Little Sukey.

Then Libby and Brother and Minerva got in the gig, and Minerva took the reins and said: "Geddap, you ole 'Lanus! I des hopes, Missy Libby, you an' Marsters Brudder an't a-gittin' pore Minervy into a passel of trouble."

Off they went a-trotting and a few seconds later they stopped at Miss Dulcieanna's house. Arintha Ann heard the rector say: "Keep close behind us, Minerva. There is a washout just before we reach the city, so we shall be obliged to take a back road for about a mile. Libby, don't you and Brother bother Minerva. She must keep her mind on driving Coriolanus, for he is inclined to be skittish on strange roads."

Docile replies came from the gig, and they were off again. Once out of the village Arintha Ann sat up and looked around, but whenever a carriage approached she crouched low in the clothes basket. All the way she kept this up in spite of Minerva's admonition not to wriggle around. So on and on they went. Gay rifts of laughter floated from the front of the gig. It was a lark, she reflected, but her position was growing a little tiresome. She twisted about to make herself more comfortable, and all at once she noticed that the basket was hanging to one side. Somewhat alarmed, she called out to Libby, but Libby, thinking it was the exchange of calls which had been going on from time to time since they started, answered back: "Halloo! halloo!" So on and on they went.

Oh, how Arintha Ann wished that she could stretch her legs. Presently they were turning off the main highway. It was the back road which the rector had said they would traverse for a short distance before reaching the city. Bumpity-bump went the gig over ruts, and suddenly the clothes basket gave a lunge and over it went with Arintha Ann, landing in a pile of pine slats at the side of the road.

"Libby! Libby! Libby!" shrieked Arintha Ann, jumping up and running frantically after the gig. But Libby and Brother and Minerva were enjoying the jostling and giggling at such a great rate that they were unaware of the mishap. So further and further went the gig down the lonely road until it was only a dot in the distance.

Then when Arintha Ann could no longer see the gig she began to weep bitterly. Oh, why had she come? She looked around, the tears streaming from her eyes. There was not a house in sight, nor a sign of anyone coming either way. Besides, she could not set out to look for help because she could not leave the clothes basket containing the coverlet and the silk piece-quilt and the linens which were to go to the White House. Oh, whatever should she do? And to make matters worse a light rain began to fall. Oh, suppose she should be obliged to remain on the road all night long?

To the Rescue

At that moment she heard a noise, and looking up she saw coming leisurely toward her a Negro riding a mule. Her heart pounded with joy and she ran toward him, wildly waving her hands, so fearful was she that he would turn off before he reached her. But he did nothing of the kind. He urged his mule to a trot and halted before Arintha Ann, a grizled old darky with a kindly face.

"Bressed Lan' o' Canaan!" he ejaculated. "Whar from you drap, missy?"

Arintha Ann, between sobs, explained exactly what had happened.

"Go 'long, missy," chuckled the old darky. "Fine folkses like you doan go a travelin' sech style. But no never mind, you cain't stay long 'side dis road waitin' case hits goin' to rain like ole Harry 'fore long. Supposin' you gits on Fanny's back an' ride up to de cabin an' I'll tote de basket."

Arintha Ann's sobs had ceased, but every once in a while a stifled little gasp escaped her, and very willingly she permitted the old darky to lift her up on Fanny's ample back. She took the reins and off they started. It was slow progress, and with the rain suddenly coming down in torrents, it seemed an endless journey to the cabin which the old darky said was down by the gully.

Suddenly around the bend of the road there appeared an elegant equipage drawn by a pair of beautiful bays and driven by a darky in fine livery. The horses came to an abrupt standstill and a young man in uniform jumped out. Certainly that procession—a bedrabbled little girl upon an antiquated mule followed by an antiquated darky with a clothes basket poised upon his head—must have provoked the young man to mirth, but aside from the twinkle in his merry blue eyes his face merely registered great gravity.

When the procession approached, the young man, bowing in a courtly manner with his military cap to his breast, inquired: "Have I the honor of addressing Miss Arintha Ann Hobart of Hampton Hall?"

Now, Arintha Ann had been taught polite deportment by Miss Smedley, and before replying she jumped from Fanny's back and took her skirts lightly between her finger tips and making a deep curtsey, said: "I am, sir, Miss Arintha Ann Hobart of Hampton Hall."

"Allow me to introduce myself, Miss Arintha Ann," proceeded the young man. "I am Captain Caldwell of the United States Army, aide to the President-elect."

Arintha Ann, somewhat nonplused, made another deep curtsey.

"A letter, Miss Arintha Ann," said Captain Caldwell with the kindest of smiles, and extending a white envelope, "from his Excellency, the President-elect."

"Oh!" came Arintha Ann's barely audible utterance. And her little hands were trembling at such a rate that she could scarcely open the letter. It was written in very fine handwriting, and it said:

> Dear Arintha Ann: With the utmost distress I learned that a clothes basket containing a little girl was lost from the back of the Rev. Lightfoot's gig en route to Washington City. I am deeply honored that you should be willing to travel in such ignominious fashion to witness my Inauguration, and in modest appreciation I am dispatching in the greatest haste, Captain Caldwell, to find you and fetch you to the home of Miss Susan Kane where I have the honor to be a guest.
>
> Trusting to see you in a short space of time, I am,
>
> Yrs obediently,
> James K. Polk.

So that was how Arintha Ann Hobart of Hampton Hall, on the banks of the Potomac River, traveled to Washington to see Mr. Polk made President.

[The End]

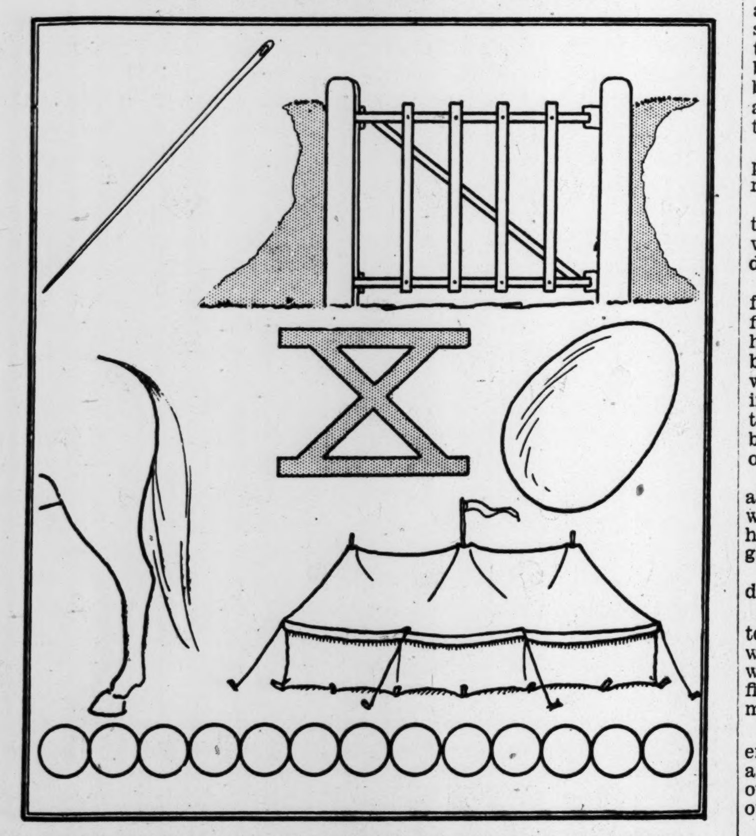
Why Snow Is White

We know that snow is made out of water. Now water is not white. Why, then, is snow white?

The snow is made up of many, many crystals all turned different ways. If we took these crystals apart and looked at any or all of them separately we could see through them. Light would go through them much as it does through glass.

But when all these pretty crystals are piled together in all kinds of ways the light no longer can pass right through them. They throw the light back in every direction. Instead of keeping any of the white light which falls on them, the snowflakes send it all back to us and that is why we say the snow is white.

Condensed Name Puzzle



If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and Written in a Certain Order so That Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows, the Letters May Be Placed in the Circles Provided, One Letter in Each Circle. There Are No Circles for the Letters Which Overlap.

THE HOUSEKEEPING HEART

We've got a lovely attic
  That no one wants but me.
It's quite the nicest play-room
  That ever there could be!

It's full of trunks and boxes,
  But I've put them all so neat,
And covered them with curtains
  So they make a lovely seat.

I found some colored pictures
  Which I've pinned upon the w
And I've spread an ugly table
  With a lovely crimson shawl.

There's a hole right in the midd
  But I've nicely managed that
With a big vase from the corner
  Filled with flowers off a hat.

The window-sill was dusty
  And the window-pane was gra
But I fetched a brush and duste
  And I've cleaned it all away.

I got the window open
  And the air comes in so nice.—
I've really worked so hardly
  That I've only sat down twice!

Now I've got a bowl of water,
  And I'm going to wash the floor
rom the corner by the window
  To the corner by the door.

Oh, it's nice to have a play-room
  That no one wants but me!—
I shall clean and sweep and dust it
  Till it's mine as mine can be!

Joyce L. Brisley.

Harrison's New Game

HARRISON walked into the breakfast room where his mother was putting clean, dishes in the Dutch cupboard. His hands were in his pockets, and instead of handing his mother the dishes he just stood and watched her. Although she was surprised that he didn't help, she smiled at him and went on with her work.

Harrison dug his hands deeper into his pockets and frowned.

"I haven't anything to do," he said. His voice was so cross that if he had been a little bear instead of a little boy it would have been a growl. It was very unusual for Harrison to be cross, but even more astonishing than that was the fact that it was only a few days since his birthday when he had been overjoyed to receive many new toys and games.

Mother went right on smiling and putting dishes into the cupboard. She was thinking that only a week ago this same boy had said:

"If I could only have a wind-up tractor and an electric train I'd play with them all day long."

He had them now and he was frowning and saying again:

"Mother, I haven't anything to do."

"You might play with your wind-up tractor," said Mother gently, hoping that now Harrison would remember what he had said about it.

"I don't want to," answered Harrison, without even a "Thank you" for her interest.

"You have a new electric train," suggested Mother, trying again.

"I know, but I'm tired of it."

Instead of being sorry about Mother's surprised look he added crossly:

"I'm tired of everything I have."

"Then you won't mind putting them away," said Mother suddenly. "Bring them here and I'll put them on this high shelf."

Harrison hesitated. He wanted very much to argue about it, but Mother looked determined, so he slowly brought his toys from the living room and watched her put them on a high shelf out of reach. Besides the shiny wind-up tractor and the electric train there were two automobiles, five games, four airplanes, a big puzzle map of the United States, a book, a chemical set and other interesting things.

Every single one of them Mother put on the high shelf out of his reach!

"Now you won't be bothered with them," she said to him smiling, and went right on with what she was doing.

Harrison walked around the house for a while frowning. He fed the gold fish; then he took a mirror out of his pocket and played with a sunbeam. Then he looked out of the window and saw other children playing with their toys. He wanted to take his tractor out and join them, but there it was on a high shelf out of his reach.

Before he could decide what to do about it, his mother called him. She was at her desk writing, and she handed him some stationery with a gay picture on it.

"This is for your 'Thank you' notes, dear," she told him.

"Whenever you want any of your toys from the high shelf you may write a note to the relative or friend who gave it to you. When it is all finished, ready for the postman, you may have your toy."

"It'll be a game," said Mother, to encourage him. "You can pretend you are a tractor. Gratitude will take you over every letter hill, and on the other side will be a prize.

Harrison took the note paper with a sudden smile. His tractor never hesitated at any hill. He wrote: "Dear Uncle Frank."

"Be sure to say how much you wanted some of the things before you got them," reminded Mother.

Harrison wrote fast, with one eye on the sunshine. He told Uncle Frank how he had hoped to get the tractor, how glad he was when he first saw it, how many boxes and hunked-up rugs it could climb over and that he liked it better every day.

When the letter was all finished, even to the neatly addressed envelope, and Harrison was holding the tractor in his hand, he said with a regular Harrison smile,

"I didn't realize until I wrote it down how much I liked my tractor."

"It'll be the same with other things," said Mother; and it was.

William the Conqueror Meets Albert the Good

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, the small, black engine, had puffed out of his shed on the wrong side that morning.

"'S ridiculous," he grumbled, as he snorted off on his day's journey, "Fancy waking me up at 6 o'clock! Most ridiculous!"

"Why," he went on, "one of my wheels is still asleep, and may quite easily run the wrong way round."

The further he got, the crosser he felt. When the sun shone out on the railway lines, their danciness made him cross, and when the cows he passed waved their tails pleasantly to him, he didn't like that.

Worst of all, when Peter the Great, his little green cousin, came along, William the Conqueror pretended not to know him (generally they raced each other till their ways parted). And instead of shrieking in a polite and friendly way, "Morning, Cousin Peter," he blew an extra black cloud of smoke from his funnel and hid himself in it.

At last William the Conqueror drew near to the seaside station, where his morning's journey ended, and by then he couldn't see why he should pull the train at all.

So he said to himself, "I won't—I simply won't," and he stood perfectly still in the spot outside the station where he was most in the way.

James, his driver, tried feeding him with special bits of coal, and patting his shiny, black sides, but he still went on saying, "I won't—I simply won't."

So then James had to go and look for another engine to take his place.

"Now they must come for me," William the Conqueror told himself, and settled down to admire the scenery.

But the first thing he saw, standing close by, was a queer, rusty engine with a long, long funnel and a name printed on him "Albert the Good."

"Oh, my," whistled William the Conqueror, "with a name like that he's sure to lecture me. But I won't speak!"

The queer-looking engine spoke to him, though.

"'Scuse me," it said, "but if you don't move on an express train may dash along, and push your nose against the platform."

"Oh," answered the little black engine. He thought a bit, and then added, "Well, I'll move on when you do."

"That's impossible. You see, I have to warm the trains before they set out for business, so I never move all winter."

"Gracious," exclaimed William the Conqueror. He had never heard of such a thing—why, half the fun of being an engine was that he could rush round so!

"I shouldn't like that," he muttered (to himself, really, but Albert the Good heard him).

"I didn't at first," he answered. "But the man who feeds me is specially kind, and lets me look at the sea when I'm not busy."

William the Conqueror felt that even looking at the sea didn't make up for not being able to scorch past busy towns, and run gayly through beautiful scenery—to say nothing of waving to all the children who sat on fences and watched him rush by.

He was so ashamed of his past grumpiness that he decided after all he wouldn't wait to be sent for. So he said to Albert the Good, "I'm particularly pleased to have met you, but now I think I'd better hurry on. Good-by, and thank you so much."

Then he puffed into the station, and arrived just as a big engine was saying to James, "Well, I can come, but it's most awkward, as I had promised to take an express train to London in five minutes."

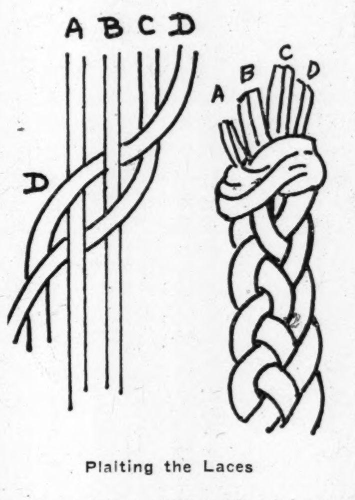
"'S' all right, I'm here!" William the Conqueror came to a standstill, looking so bright and shiny that James felt very pleased with him again, and gave him an extra piece of coal for dinner.

Then they set out on the homeward journey, and William the Conqueror waved his smoke to Albert the Good, and simply raced along—the most pleasant engine possible.

How to Make a Leash for the Puppy

If you happen to have a puppy it is quite useful to know how to make an emergency leash, for all puppies have a keen desire to chew up their leads! With two pairs of long leather boot laces you can make quite a strong leash which your puppy will have some difficulty in biting through.

First, tie all the four laces together at one end with a tight knot. Then plait them in the following way. (You will find it best to fix the knotted end to something that will hold it firmly while you do the plaiting.) Take the first lace D, pass it over C, under B, and over A, holding it in place with the last two fingers of the left hand. Then start again on the right with lace C, taking it over B, and under A, and over D, pulling the latter down vertically, and holding the last lace C with the last fingers of the left hand. And so on with laces B and A, always working from right to left, repeating to yourself, "Over—under—over," and giving a good tug to the lace as it goes over the last strand to keep the plait taut and even.



Plaiting the Laces

Continue the whole length of the laces, until within about 6 inches of the end, then tie all the strands together again in one big knot, and with a length of 3 or 4 inches in between, make another and final knot at the extreme end, so forming a loop.

When the leash is passed under the puppy's collar, it can be drawn through the loop, and held by the single-knotted end.

You can cut off the metal tags of the boot laces or not as you choose.

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for the last eight years, and it helps me very much.

Two years ago, when I was 9 years old, I came from Berlin, Germany, and I could not speak a word of English. I had to start in the first grade, but a week ago I passed over to the sixth grade. I should like to correspond with boys about my age (11) from anywhere.

Best regards to you, dear, Editor,
Werner B.

[That was quite a jump, wasn't it, Werner?]

Melson, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I want to express my gratitude for the joy the Monitor brings to our home. It has been a great help in my school work.

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I enjoy the Home Forum page, the Adventures of Waddles, the jokes, the art and music pages and the athletic news. I also like to read the advertisements. Even Snubs enjoys football. That clever little pup is helping to spread sunshine throughout the world. I should like to correspond with girls of any age. With love to all the Mail Baggers and the dear Editor.
Marjorie W.

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag, but my sister wrote a letter three years ago. I enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag. I love to read Snubs, and I wish that I had a little dog like him. I like to read Waddles too. I am 9 years old, and in the 4A grade at school. I take piano lessons, and I am going to take violin lessons next year. I hope some boy my age will write to me soon.
John M.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I read Snubs and the Children's Page in the Monitor. I have a little dog named Mickey. She is so cute. She sits upon her hind legs when she wants her food.

One day I went to the zoo and rode on the elephant. I would like to correspond with a little girl from India. I am 9 years old.
Jean McK.

Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I go to The Christian Science Monitor for current events that I need at school. I enjoy Waddles, Snubs and other things. I read the Mail Bag because it has so many nice things in it. Also I like to know what other children are doing. In the summer we don't go away. But I have many good times here at the Country Club, Spring Lake, and Lake Side. I like to paddle a canoe.

I would like girls anywhere to write me. I am 11 years old. My nickname is Jo. At first I wanted to end my letter with Jo. B., but I thought the Mail Baggers might think that I was a boy.
Josephine B.

[Well, it certainly might have been rather confusing, Josephine!—Ed.]

Hope Valley, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and live in the Wainwright oil field. It will probably be one of the largest fields in the world when it is more fully developed. They are going to drill on my daddy's ranch at Hope Valley, on the edge of the Battle River. The river runs through our barn yard and we have lots of fun in the summer bathing in it.

I go to school on my pony. She is a shiny black Dartmoor pony; her name is Daisy. I have 2½ miles to go to school. I have a pair of skis and we do have such fun. I take them to school.

The Buffalo park in Wainwright is such a great place to go to. There are 7000 buffalo and about 500 elk. They are a beautiful sight, and are so tame you have to scare them off the road by tooting the car horn when driving in the park. There are lots of jumping deer and yak as well.

I would like to write to any boy who would write to me first. We all appreciate the Monitor very much.
Hugh M.

Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years of age and I am in the third book at school. I have two sisters named Helen and Marion. I also have a brother named Bob.

My grandma goes to the Christian Science Church and I like to go with her. I like to stay with her on Friday nights.

This winter there has been lots of fun out on the hills. We skate and slide and ski. In the summer we shall be going down to camp and then there will be lots of fun. We go swimming and have all the blueberries we can eat. We live in a great mining district. It is one of the biggest in the world.

I would like to correspond with any little girl and would promise to answer her letters.
Dorothy M.

Cremorne, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the letters so much from the Mail Bag that I would like to add mine. I am 10 years old and will be going into the fifth class of my school next term. At present we are having a lovely holiday at a seaside called Avalon Beach. A large monoplane flies over every day on its way to Brisbane, with the mail and 15 passengers piloted, by Kingsford-Smith or Ulm.

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. It is most interesting, especially the Children's Page, I Record Only the Sunny Hours and the Children's Corner. I should like to correspond with a girl of my age from a foreign country who understands English. I am interested in swimming and reading. With best wishes.
Beverly M.

Monterey Park, California

Dear Editor:

I live in Monterey Park, a little city about 7 miles from Los Angeles. I should be glad to have someone who lives in a foreign country correspond with me. I will be 10 years old next summer and I am in the lower fifth. I am interested in aviation, football, and stamps. My stamp book is the 1925 edition and I have about 700 stamps.
Ted P.

Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy, Snubs, Waddles, and the Children's Page. I live opposite Roger Williams Park, the prettiest park in Rhode Island. I am studying Greek history and I think it is the most interesting of all the history I've had. I am a Camp Fire girl and enjoy it very much. I go to Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence, Rhode Island. I am 10 years old and would like to correspond with girls my age in any country. With love to all the Mail Baggers.
Betty Jean A.

Sheridan, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

I have often read the stories in the Monitor. I would like to have the experience of writing for the Mail Bag. I really would love to write to a little Swedish girl about 10½ years of age. I am 10½ years of age too. I am in the 5B at school. I go to Sunday school every Sunday morning.

This summer I attended the Laramie University. I went to school there, and best of all I took swimming lessons. I have one big sister and two brothers. One of them is 21 and the other is 16. I am the youngest one in the family. I came from Cheyenne to Sheridan, and I just love it in Sheridan.
Betty W.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp for Boys Sangamon
Camping on a Vermont farm you'll find riding, swimming, and shop work. Brownie Camp, 6-9 years. Young Pioneers, 10-15. Booklet. Fee $200. Mr. and Mrs. Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt. "Winter Camp too."

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports, Riding, Nature Study, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring if desired. Booklet
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
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on Cape Cod for its 18th consecutive season on July 2nd, 1930. Detailed information and booklet on request. Personal interviews arranged in Boston, Philadelphia or New York.
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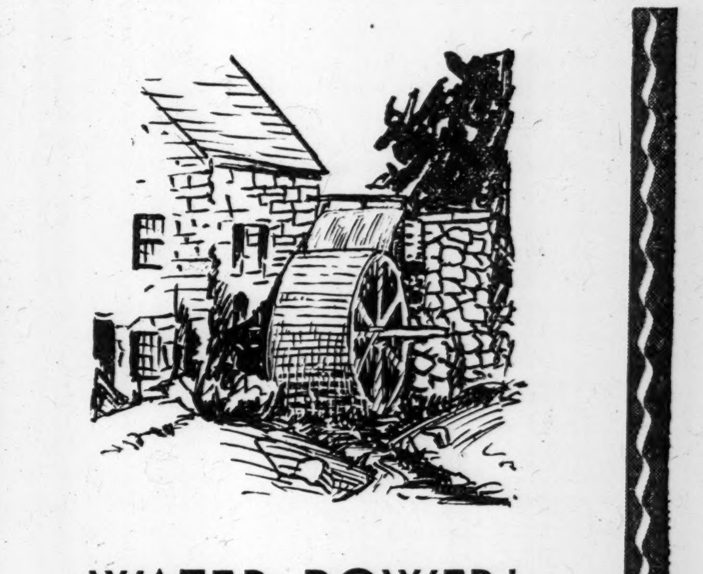

WATER POWER!

Do you know what its development means to America and what is being done in the United States generally and in the State of New York particularly?

The subject is of national interest having been freely discussed during the late presidential campaign with the question of development under public or private ownership, which provides numerous controversial points.

The Christian Science Monitor
will publish a series of six articles on
WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA
from March 3 to 8, at a special price of 25c for the six copies. Orders may be sent direct to
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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE HOME FORUM

Lady of the Window Opposite

DEAR MADAM:

For gazing in shameless concentration at your charming window, I frankly ask pardon. It is a habit, I regret, more easily renewed than checked.

For years I have treated opposite windows with incurious respect. However much I may have appeared to gaze upon them, It has been done, I can assure you, with all due abstraction. I cannot recall one window out of all the vast number provided me for such abstract gazing that has been in any way remarkably distinguished from the others. Each one, I believe, has had curtains. A few have been dormers, and there have been some in the leisurely class of windows with blinds. But into further details, memory does not take me. Of any persons who came to these windows, or of the atmosphere that lurked in the opaque interior beyond, I have no lingering impression.

This, then, has been my record. But lest the tone of these remarks prepare you for tidings worse than true, I hasten to add that aside from seeing you at work in your graceful window—with its curtains of some transparent stuff of lettuce green, garlanding the window-frame of jade green—I know nothing of you or your household. Least of all do I know your name.

It is a neat window, set in the artful wall of a city apartment building. Artful because it clings to the fashion of the moment, the modernized antique effect. Mainly the wall is of red brick, but around the windows are symmetrical patterns of gray stucco, suggesting crumbling old patches, which fortunately have no notion of crumbling away for many years. Then, a little below the window runs a border of oddly-laid bricks, Egyptian in motif.

All of this you may know. And yet who can see his own window as others see it? And although your neighbor's window—mine for instance—may be an architectural duplicate of yours, being in another wing of the same building, how can I modestly suppose that you have ever taken the trouble to give it a second glance. And if you had, esteemed lady, could you ever know it as well as I know yours? I, who have lavished hundreds of "second glances" at this window before I presumed to write you this.

You are a writer, too, of course. The day that the table was moved up to your window and a typewriter placed upon it is a memorable one to me. From that moment your window began to be different from all others I had known. And you in your yellow smock a fellow passenger on a long journey! I had heard of such pleasant little miracles, but this is no literary lane of a great city in which we happen to dwell, but only one of the less romantic suburbs, too large to be quaint, too small to be inspiring. And yet you are here. And you are writing. On your table are the indispensables, which with you are five books. The thesaurus I recognize. And a small, light dictionary with red paint on the edges of its pages. The others, also small and leather-bound—but this intrusion should end. What greater right for the individual than to choose his classics without telling his neighbors? Much less an interested neighbor who might spread the news far, once he could gain this no doubt pertinent information.

I like, if I may say so, the straight maple chair in which you sit. Pushed neatly under the table when you are away, its upright back keeping trim watch over a heap of papers, it bespeaks, somehow, an almost human presence. Of a golden color, dull and yet burnished, it gleams with purpose the more you look at it, as did the chair of the Bagman's story in Pickwick Papers. It, too, was like a human being. But the comparison goes no deeper. The Dickens chair, if you care to recall, began to look more and more like an old man, the longer you gazed at it. "The damask cushion became an antique, flapping waistcoat; the round knobs grew into a couple of feet, encased in red cloth slippers; and the old chair looked like a very ugly old man, of the previous century, with his arms a-kimbo." And although when the chair presently began to speak, it boasted of "solid Spanish mahogany" ancestry and claimed a family of "fine, straight-backed fellows as you'd wish to see," your chair, respected lady, has an unostentatious youth and simplicity about it of which you must be proud. "Ancestry is no concern of mine," it seems to say in quite the modern manner of today; "let me be judged, pray, by my present usefulness, and that alone."

That day when the chair was graced by a visitor of yours—the tall, solemn-browed gentleman who took possession of your window for a full hour is another that I cannot quickly forget. The gentleman, I determined, was on no petty social errand. Something in his finely critical gaze as he extricated a paper from your typewriter impressed me. I should have known at once. An editor, no less! I thought of his possible mission; of your consecutive labors at the typewriter which by now had resulted in something of booklike proportions; and contemplated your joy in receiving him. Not that editors are wont to go into the byways to solicit material to publish—call for manuscripts and personally return them, as it were! But this, I perceived was no ordinary connoisseur of the typewritten page, even as yours is no ordinary window. He was probably a friend. And how expertly he gazed into the machine from which he withdrew the "copy." How confidently he detached small units of mechanism. With what elucidating gestures he turned to you in discussing this process. And then, I own, the inevitable shock came. This was no editor. This was not one of those recluse gentlemen, more sought than seeking, from whom it is ever my fond hope to win even a distantly penned word of encouragement! Fancy had deposited me far afield this time. The man, it was all too evident, was a typewriter mechanic.

But in that other matter of our mutual concern—the feeding of the birds—my conclusions were less erratic. Herewith I should like to make an unequivocal statement. Madam, you do feed the birds. For weeks I have felt certain of this. Proof was delayed, however, until this morning. I arrived at my window to see the yard heavily quilted in this latest February snow. And tumbling onto its smooth surface as if falling from the skies was a shower of bread bits. This led my glance instantly, of course, to the source—your window. What I saw was hardly more than a vanishing arm in a yellow sleeve. But I knew at last the identity of my assiduous rival in arranging these backyard feasts for the birds. For days I had been attempting to win the confidence of my small, chirping neighbors by scattering crumbs to them. Only now and then was I successful. An earlier riser than myself had spread their breakfast, I usually found. And at noon, the path of school children is too close to my window to induce the coming of birds. From which window came these friendly crumbs? I had my convictions. Offhand observers would have said that there were windows, other than yours, from which they may have fallen. To me such reservations were foolish. There was only one window from which they could have come! I detect your impulse to keep these dispensations a matter of close secrecy. Such tender kindnesses as these, you feel, had best be left to unseen hands. It is enough, you fancy, that the birds are kept informed.

This letter is long, I daresay you will think, but even now let me add my felicitations both for the manuscript, which your rapid typing is fast bringing to completion, and to its modest and generous author.

Yours very truly,

M. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

My House

Clean winds sweep over it,
Blue skies cover it,
  The sun to give it light
  And moon and stars of night;
Jeweled the floor is,
Golden the door is,
  Hung with 'broideries,
  Many-hued, many-wise.
Who would not covet it,
Who would not love it?

I love it so—
I love it so
I would not care to know
  Another space,
  Another sphere,
  However fair,
  However dear,
  Or far or near.
Each leaf my lover is,
Each flower a fragrant bliss;
  No bird that wings through it,
  No voice that sings to it—
Tree-note, bird, water, all—
But holds me thrall.

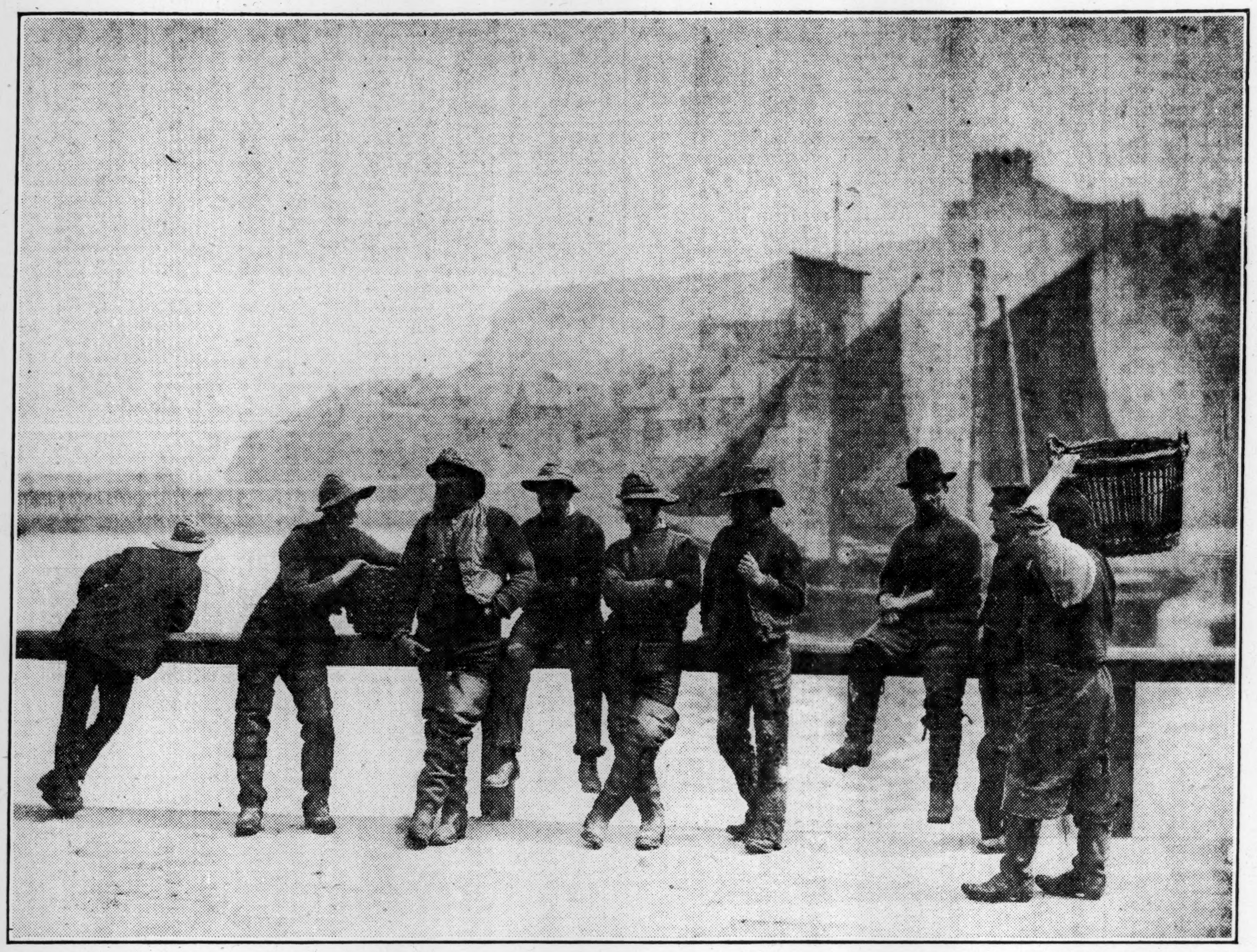
—INA COOLBRITH, in "Wings of Sunset."

The Fields Turn Green in Nebraska

The winter was past, and the uncertain days of early spring had afforded enough encouragement to make the buds throw off their armor of protecting scales and deck the boughs with tender new leafage; and the sun in its northward journey had coaxed the grass to thrust up many a valiant spear through the last year's brown stubble. In the fields the farmers were busy ploughing, or were making preliminary preparations for it by getting rid of the straw stacks, and the cornstalks, which were still standing, ragged and withered where they grew. The stalks are cut with mowing-machines, gathered into windrows with a horse-rake, and burned. The straw stacks are burned also, and as you look out from the train window at this season in the corn and wheat country you see on every hand these little field fires with their long trailings of smoke. When evening comes, the fires are still burning, and the red flames impart an eerie aspect to the dusky landscape.

I stopped at Grand Island in the Platte Valley, a town that had recently celebrated its fiftieth birthday. The region around is typical of the older Nebraska farming country. One hundred and sixty acres is the size of the usual farm, and the home buildings are almost certain to be in a grove of protecting cottonwoods that shut off the violence of the wind and are a defense against the drifting snows.

There was something quite charming about the grove environment of the homes. Through the trees I could glimpse the snug little dwelling, the red barn, the windmill, the numerous sheds and corn cribs, and a medley of wagons and machines. I heard the domestic cackle of hens, the crowing of roosters, the cooing of doves, and there was perhaps a farmyard pool where a bevy of ducks and geese were paddling. Then, too, the groves are beloved by the birds. Those little busy-bodies, the sparrows, are chirping about the premises all the year through; and the robins, larks, yellow-hammers and others arrive with the first mild days of spring, so that I found the groves delightfully musical.—From "Highways and Byways of the Rocky Mountains," by CLIFTON JOHNSON.



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These Be Men!

In the Square

Lying between two busy thoroughfares, in the southwest district of London, is a quiet Square with the usual railed-in grass court and pleasant shade of trees. Only the privileged owners of the respectable red brick houses built around the Square are allowed the key to this demesne, this inner sanctuary in the heart of the Square. Here the owl hoots, and pigeons make their nest.

The Square feels a trifle superior to its neighbor, the Road, as it catches the distant rumble of heavy traffic: yet at any time its quiet may be invaded by the guttural cry of the coal man, the heavy creak and musty odor of the dust cart, the song—tuneful or otherwise—of the street musician, or by a sudden influx of children whose only playground is the street. At night, however, save for a few late revelers, the silence is as deep as any countryside.

Therefore it was a strange sound that broke in upon the slumbers of the Square early one winter morning—a loud, insistent, wild voice that echoed through the Square, that made even the sparrows chirp a little louder and ask who this newcomer could be.

As the winter mornings succeeded one another, the voice became every day a little more confident, and began to interest the inhabitants of the Square. "A caged bird," said one elderly dame with a wistful fondness for Pretty Poll. "That's not a bird, Mrs. Tomkins!" said the Family Tease, "that's just one of these chaps who can imitate the bird notes—a marvelous trick, you actually cannot tell the difference." "A ventriloquist then," said the Professor, "because I understand that nobody has seen the performer." The Treasury Clerk maintained a judicial attitude; while the Gardening Expert was firm in her opinion that it was a bird—no fowl deception for her! In this she was presently established by the milkman who pronounced one morning that it was a blackbird—he had seen it with his eyes.

One day, when the warbler had continued his cantata long after the breakfast hour, the Practical Woman sallied forth with a spyglass and tracked the singer at last to the topmost branch of a lofty plane tree. Little cared the songster for the winter cold! His whole body quivered with the vigor of his song—his mission was to sing, and outsing the wind and the rain if might be.

Attracted also by the sound, an errand boy on a bicycle stopped to join in the tree-gazing; when suddenly, with a swift downward flight, the bird left his topmost branch.

"There he is, on the ground!" The boy's quick eyes had found him, in the middle of the grassy Square. A close-up view of the morning mystifier revealed a large bird—bigger than a thrush—his back an ash-gray color, with a strong squarish tail pointing downward as if to balance the erect carriage of his head. A missel thrush, perhaps! The next moment he was off again to a distant tree.

"More like a sparrer than a blackbird," said the young cockney, rather elated with his discovery. The Practical Woman fell a-dreaming.

"Brave bird," she mused, "you bring to the city dwellers a sense of space and solitude, of mountain heights and singing stream."

OLD, old is the trade of the fisher-folk. When the Phœnicians came round, all the salt shores of England they found them. When Hilda was Abbess, and pilgrims came to Whitby, they found them. The Abbey is a beautiful, fragmentary thing on the cliff top, but the old, old trade of the fisher-folk goes on. Theirs is the great adventure of the sea, their "business" is in "great waters." They know the beauty of the dawning and "the great waves shining green and silver with the hidden herring shoal." They know the soft blackness of the night and the silver-colored sea. They are brave, for "the sea is wide" and their "boats are so small." Independent, proud of their calling, are the fisher-folk, and patient, for though time and tide wait for no man, yet they must wait upon the time and tide.

An old Chinese philosopher once wrote:

> "When you put on your clothes, remember the weaver's labor;
> When you take your daily food, remember the husbandman's trouble."

These be men!

Domestic Song

I like to walk among my shining rooms
Tripping from window-seat to stairs,
Up and down the halls and back again
Dusting the table-tops and lacquered chairs.
Here to stoop and knead a crumpled pillow,
There to bend and smooth a rug in place;
All the time my little Dutch clock ticking
With its busy hands and friendly face.

When dusk approaches with its purple vesture
I like to tiptoe through the shadowed nooks
Lighting lamps and drawing close the shutters,
Peeping into leaves of cherished books;
Here to stoop and fill a vase of flowers,
There to pause and hear a song afloat,
All the while my heart in quiet rapture
Beating time to each domestic note.

ANNE HARLEY.

A Difference in Drivers

Then there is the matter of taxicabs and taxicab drivers on the Continent. Taxicab drivers in Paris you feel you can trust with your safety, moral and physical. There seems to be something fatherly and staid about them, a curious anachronism in a city that would seem to breathe irresponsibility and frivolity. It is true, one comes within an ace of a collision times without number, but always there is the certainty that it will never be the "little more and how much it is," but the "little less and what worlds away!" The taxicab drivers of Berlin are swift and dashing. They never nearly collide with other vehicles, but, at the same time, you would feel vastly safer and more comfortable at a slower pace. The London taxicab driver still seems to carry memories of his horse-drawn cab days, and this lends a sense of composure to his appearance and an "unperturbed pace" to his machine. He goes his own gait, unmindful of anything you might say or think. It is entirely his affair and not yours.

Cultivando lo bueno

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN UN libro reciente sobre pedagogía se refiere al incidente de cierta profesora que estaba imbuída con un deseo de descubrir talento en cada uno de sus alumnos. Cuando un inspector visitó la escuela, estaba sorprendido al oír que no había fracasos en aquella clase. Al contrario, la profesora declaró que cada uno de los niños era un especialista. Para probar esta declaración se le dió al inspector una demostración de la especialidad de cada niño. Una muchacha cantó para él. Un muchacho hizo dibujos en el encerado. Señalando a un joven alto al fondo de la clase, el inspector preguntó cual era su especialidad. La profesora contestó: "Es nuestro especialista en altura. No hay moldura ni ventana en la escuela a la cual no pueda alcanzar". Y después le dijo que bajara la ventana. No sólo cumplió el muchacho fácilmente con esa orden, sino que sus compañeros radiantes y orgullosos de él demostraron su aplauso, indicando de esta manera lo que la actitud de la profesora había hecho, tanto por el espíritu general de la clase como por los miembros individuales.

¡Qué mundo tan maravilloso tendríamos, si cada uno de nosotros podía tener esa actitud! La profesora no sólo rehusaba admitir la presencia de un fracaso, sino buscaba y animaba el bien que estaba convencida cada niño podía y debía expresar. Aunque todas las ilustraciones humanas de verdades espirituales son imperfectas y limitadas ¿no podemos vizlumbrar un Principio fundamental gobernando una actitud tal como la expresada por esta profesora? ¿Y no es ese Principio el Amor divino?

La Ciencia Cristiana es una ayuda muy eficaz en el desarrollo de lo bueno aun en mayor medida que la demostrada por esta profesora. Mary Baker Eddy enuncia una verdad fundamental cuando dice en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 516): "La substancia, la Vida, la inteligencia, la Verdad y el Amor que constituyen la Divinidad son reflejados por Su creación, y cuando subordinamos el testimonio falso de los sentidos corporales a los hechos de la Ciencia, veremos esta semejanza y este reflejo verdaderos por todas partes". Si pensamos de nosotros mismos y de los demás como reflejando las cualidades de la Mente divina,—si nos atenemos constantemente a esta verdad,—entonces, por cierto, cultivaremos lo bueno y veremos lo bueno manifestándose cada vez más a nuestro alrededor.

En su primera epístola a los Corintios, San Pablo demuestra lo que quiere decir amar o cultivar algo. Dice en parte: "La caridad es sufrida, es benigna; . . . no busca lo suyo, no se irrita, no piensa el mal; . . . todo lo sufre, todo lo cree, todo lo espera, todo lo soporta". Si quisiéramos amar o cultivar lo bueno, no podemos hacer cosa mejor que estudiar las palabras de San Pablo y cultivar el amor que es paciente—"sufrido", que es benigno y compasivo, que es desinteresado—"no busca lo suyo", que no está nunca de mal humor, que está siempre a la alerta contra las tentaciones del mal, que siempre está esperando lo bueno. El Profesor Drummond, en su ensayo "La Cosa más grande del Mundo", habla de la inocencia como del amor que cree, como de la cualidad que "no piensa el mal". Cultivando aquel amor cuyos elementos son fe, esperanza, paciencia y la expectación de lo bueno, encontraremos nuestro pensar clarificándose y libertándose más y más en la medida en que refleje lo divino.

La profesora mencionada más arriba indudablemente reconocía el hecho que cada uno de nosotros tiene algún talento que puede ser desarrollado. En el libro, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pág. 195), Mrs. Eddy dice: "El hacer bien a todos porque amamos a todos, y el emplear en el servicio de Dios el talento que todos tenemos, es la única manera de añadir a este talento y el mejor modo de acallar un descontento profundo con nuestras imperfecciones".

Si empleamos el único talento que todos tenemos, es decir, él de creer que los demás poseen un talento individual que necesita aliento, reconocimiento, ayuda, encontraremos que nuestro propio talento especial aumenta por el uso que hacemos de lo que tenemos en el servicio de Dios, ayudando a la humanidad. Cultivando lo bueno en nosotros mismos y en los demás es curación del tipo más alto. Pensamientos buenos son una protección contra el mal, y nos traen la paz, el equilibrio, que proviene de la comprensión y el reconocimiento de su fuente divina. Es evidente que si uno está pensando de la creación de Dios como buena, duradera, verdadera, hermosa y pura, no cabrán en su conciencia las suposiciones que tratarían de negar la omnipotencia y la omnipresencia de Dios, el bien. ¿Cómo es esto? Porque cuando tratamos de conservar el pensamiento abierto para lo bueno, esto inunda nuestra conciencia como la luz que penetra en una habitación obscura, iluminándola.

Dios nos da mucho más de lo bueno de lo que nosotros, en nuestro concepto presente tan limitado de las cosas, pensamos que podemos aceptar. Pero en la medida en que continuamos a anhelar, alentar y cultivar la inteligencia espiritual concedida por Dios, que se expresa por el hombre verdadero, encontraremos cada vez más de lo bueno manifestándose en nuestra experiencia. Y no hay mejor camino a este objeto deseado que el amar y cultivar de lo bueno en nuestros semejantes.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Cherishing Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A recent book on education, reference is made to a teacher who was imbued with a desire to discover talent in every one of her pupils. When an inspector visited the school, he was surprised to be told that there were no failures in her room. On the contrary, she declared that each child was a specialist. To prove this statement the inspector was given an exhibition of each child's specialty. One girl sang for him. A boy made sketches on the blackboard. Nodding toward a stalwart youth in the rear of the room, the inspector asked what was his specialty. The teacher replied: "He is our specialist in height. There is not a molding or a window in the room that he cannot reach." And then she asked him to lower the window. Not only did the boy do the assigned task easily, but his classmates fairly beamed their approval, thus giving evidence of what the teacher's attitude had done for the class as a whole, as well as for its individual members.

What a wonderful world this would be if all mankind held this attitude! The teacher not only refused to admit the presence of failure, but sought for and encouraged the good which she felt each child could and must express. Although all human illustrations of spiritual truths are imperfect and limited, may we not glimpse an underlying Principle governing an attitude such as was this teacher's? And is not that Principle divine Love?

Christian Science is a most effectual aid in the cherishing of good even to a greater degree than that exhibited by this teacher. Mrs. Eddy states a basic truth when she says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." If we are thinking of ourselves and others as reflecting the qualities of divine Mind,—if we hold to this truth constantly,—we surely shall be cherishing good, and shall see good increasingly manifested all around us.

In his first epistle to the Corinthians, Paul shows what it means to cherish or to love. He says in part, "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; . . . seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; . . . beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." If we would cherish or love good, we can do no better than to study Paul's words, and cultivate love that is patient—"suffereth long;" that is kind and tender; that is unselfish—"seeketh not her own;" that is never ill-tempered; that is always on guard against the attempts of evil; that is always expecting good. Professor Drummond, in his essay, "The Greatest Thing in the World," speaks of guilelessness as love believing, as the quality that "thinketh no evil." In cultivating the love whose elements are faith, hope, patience, and expectancy of good, we find our thinking growing clearer and freer as more and more it reflects the divine.

The teacher referred to above undoubtedly recognized the fact that each one of us has talent which may be unfolded. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 195) Mrs. Eddy says, "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings."

If we use the one talent which we all have, namely, that of believing that others possess an individual talent which needs encouragement, recognition, help, we shall find that our own particular talent grows by thus using what we have in God's service, by helping mankind. Cherishing good in ourselves and in others is healing work of the highest type. Good thoughts are a protection against evil, and they bring the peace, the poise, that comes from an understanding and acknowledgment of their divine source. It is obvious that if one is thinking of God's creation as good, enduring, true, lovely, pure, there will be no room in his consciousness for the beliefs that would try to deny the omnipotence and the omnipresence of God, good. Why is this? Because when we keep our thought open to good, it pours into our consciousness as a flood of light streams into a darkened room and illumines it.

God gives far more of good than we, in our present limited sense of things, think we can accept. But as we continue to strive for and encourage and nurture the God-given spiritual intelligence which is expressed by the real man, we shall find more and more of good coming into our experience. And there is no better way to this desired goal than to cherish the good in our brotherman.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

As We Sail

The first warm day puts the whole winter to flight. It stands in front of the summer like a young warrior before his host, and, single-handed, defies and destroys its remorseless enemy.

I throw up the chamber-window, to breathe the earliest breath of summer.

"The brave young David has hit old Goliath square in the forehead this morning," I say to Prue, as I lean out, and bathe in the soft sunshine. . . . "But seriously, Prue, how is it about my summer wardrobe?"

Prue smiles, and tells me we shall have two months of winter yet, and I had better stop and order some more coal as I go down town.

"Winter—coal!"

Then I step back, and taking her by the arm, lead her to the window. I throw it open even wider than before. The sunlight streams on the great church towers opposite, and the trees in the neighboring square glisten and wave their boughs gently, as if they would burst into leaf before dinner. . . . The drowsy tune of a hand-organ rises from the square, and Italy comes singing in upon the sound. My triumphant eyes meet Prue's. They are full of sweetness and spring.

"What do you think of the summer wardrobe now?" I ask, and we go down to breakfast.

But the air has magic in it, and I do not cease to dream. If I meet Charles, who is bound for Alabama, or John, who sails for Savannah, with a trunkful of white jackets, I do not say to them, as their other friends do,

"Happy travellers, who cut March and April out of the dismal year!"

I do not envy them.

Why should they go to the South? If they only wait a little, the South will come to them. Savannah arrives in April; Florida in May; Cuba and the Gulf come in with June, and the full splendor of the Tropics burns through July and August. Sitting upon the earth, do we not glide by all the constellations, all the awful stars? Does not the flash of Orion's scimitar dazzle as we pass? Do we not hear, as we gaze in hushed midnights, the music of the Lyre; are we not throned with Cassiopea: do we not play with the tangles of Berenice's hair, as we sail, as we sail?

When Christopher told me he was going to Italy, I went into Bourne's conservatory, saw a magnolia, and so reached Italy before him. Can Christopher bring Italy home? But I brought to Prue a branch of magnolia blossoms, and she put them upon her table, and our little house smelled of Italy for a week afterward. So easily Prue went to Italy

Thus the spring comes to my heart as well as in the air, and leaps along my veins as well as through the trees. I immediately travel. An orange takes me to Sorrento, and roses, when they blow, to Pæstum. The camelias in Aurelia's hair bring Brazil into the happy rooms she treads, and she takes me to South America as she goes to dinner. The pearls upon her neck make me free of the Persian Gulf. Upon her shawl, like the Arabian prince upon his carpet, I am transported to the vales of Cashmere; and thus, as I daily walk in the bright spring days, I go round the world.

But the season wakes a finer longing, a desire that could only be satisfied if the pavilions of the clouds were real, and I could stroll among the towering splendors of a sultry spring evening. Ah! if I could leap those flaming battlements that glow along the west—if I could tread those cool, dewy, serene isles of sunset, and sink with them in the sea of stars.

I say so to Prue, and my wife smiles.

"But why is it so impossible," I ask, "if you go to Italy upon a magnolia branch?"—From "Prue and I," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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IRREGULARITY DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Many New Highs Made for Year but Profit-Taking Heavy—Oils Stronger

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NEW YORK—As variable as the March weather during the greater part of the session, the share market improved sufficiently in the last hour to close no worse than irregular and to lift prices for many stocks 1 to 2 points.

At its worst, the market was lower to about that extent, but seemed to lack conviction as to its proper course. Volume of trading was fairly large, the turnover being approximately 3,600,000 shares. Bonds were somewhat higher in moderate trading over a rather broad list.

Wheat and cotton were consistently weak, the wheat market apparently interpreting the latest move of the Farm Board, to discontinue purchase of grain at a fixed price, as cause for a further rally. However, in the last few trading sessions the stock market has shown an increasing tendency to break away from the wheat price influence.

Many New Highs

The market looked quite weak at times and was irregular throughout, though a large number of stocks were quite strong. Among them were Phillips Petroleum, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Air Reduction, American Telephone, United Aircraft, Consolidated Gas, Commercial Solvents, United Corporation, Erie and Alleghany.

Oils as a class were strong on the appearance of favorable earnings statements and the suspicion that conditions may not be so bad in the industry as supposed. Altogether about 60 stocks sold at new high prices for the year. Steel common, on the other hand, was weakish, General Motors was dull and General Electric did not distinguish itself.

Stocks Strongly Held

Eliminating those stocks and groups of stocks which are moving on their own merits regardless of the general business position, the stock market is largely a contest between so-called technical position and business prospects. No large margin accounts have been built up during the rise of 40 per cent or so in the averages since last November, and the amount of stock held outright is larger in proportion to market values than ever before.

The February market demonstrated that holders are neither obliged to sell on the declines nor are desirous of selling on the rallies. In that sense the market is in a strong position and doubtless could rise much higher. On the other hand, current price levels rest partly on hopes, and if those hopes should be disappointed in the next few weeks many holders of stocks might change their minds, with a sizeable market setback the natural result. Given really cheap money and a stoppage to declining commodity prices, the coming of warmer weather should help turn the tide to the flood.

Money was moderately easy without rate changes. Call funds held at 4 per cent throughout. Foreign currencies were enlivened by extreme movements in the peseta which dropped under 12 cents, the lowest price since the Spanish War, due to political disturbances; and by a sharp rise in yen, which is being helped by Japanese gold shipments.

At the same time, Chinese currencies rose in the face of a fresh drop in silver, the reason for the former being a report of a duty on silver imports and of the latter on silver demonetization plans of Persia. Sterling was easier, but francs were ste[illegible]

Expect Business Upturn

Week-end news from industrial centers threw no new light on the situation but in lieu of news the country was given the views of governmental and other executives. Secretary of Commerce Lamont, who is a hard headed business man, expressed his belief that another two months would see a decided improvement in business.

Owing to his position, Secretary Lamont must necessarily look for the sun[illegible] of the street, but his views appear to be reasonable and based on reliable information. Some economists will [illegible] and put off the date for recovery a few months, but on the other hand other business men, and some bankers too, for that matter, think the current month will mark a turn for the better.

Perhaps too much is made of comparisons with a year ago. Surely no one [illegible] to be as good as it was last year, or perhaps up to the 1928 level; but that should not be a cause for pessimism. Two or three unusually prosperous years in succession develop the continuous growth complex, and any year which does not set up new records for production, distribution and earnings is likely to cause [illegible] among those who lose the[illegible] during boom times [illegible] lowered to a fair, average [illegible] results for 1930 may turn out satisfactory enough.

EASTERN UTILITIES INVESTING

Report of Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income after charges and taxes of $3,[illegible], including a $1,560,845 realized profit on sales of securities. After deduction of dividends on $5 prior preferred, $6 preferred and $7 preferred stock, there was a balance of $3,007,552 available for dividends on participating preference and class A and class B common stocks. Providing for full participating dividends $1,400,000 on participating preference stock balance was $1,607,552, equivalent to $2.28 a share on average number of 705,006 class A shares outstanding during the year.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY

Electric Storage Battery Company and Willard Storage Battery Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit after all charges and taxes of $7,910,905, equal to $8.77 on the combined 901,767 shares of common and preferred stock. Both classes share equally in dividends after 25 cents a share has been paid on each class. In 1928, net income after all charges and taxes was $6,335,085, equal to $7.81 a share on the 810,837 shares of combined preferred and common stocks then outstanding.

MAPES CONS. MANUFACTURING CO.

Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Co., makers of "flats" for shipment of eggs, reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profits of $572,422, equal to $4.77 a share on 120,000 shares outstanding, compared with $4.05 a share on basis of the same capitalization for 1928.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Cash dividend declarations by the companies of the Standard Oil group in the first quarter of 1930 are estimated at $65,738,224, with only one minor dividend yet to be declared, according to Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. This total of dividends is a record for the first quarter, and compares with payments of $63,101,701 in the first quarter of 1929.

BRITISH LOAN SUBSCRIBED

ernment 4½ per cent unlimited loan have been so satisfactory that lists were closed. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that the conversion part of the loan would still remain open.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range		Div.					Last	
High	Low	in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 3	Mar. 1
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	300	31⅛	30	30	..
78	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	78	78	78	..
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	900	33⅞	33⅛	33¼	33¾
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	19⅜	18⅞	19	18½
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	33	32¼	33	..
138⅞	118	3¶	Air Reduc	2100	138⅞	136	137⅜	135¾
32	21	2½¶	Airway El	200	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29⅜
9⅛	7	..	Alaska June	200	7¼	7	7	7⅜
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	2500	32⅝	31	32	31
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	2500	32⅝	31	32	31
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	400	104½	104¼	104½	104
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	94	93¾	93¾	..
282	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	500	275¾	274	274	274½
123	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123	..
62¼	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	3700	62¼	60	61⅞	60¼
32½	28½	3	AL Port Cem	400	30	28½	30	..
26¼	20	..	Amal Lea pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	18	18	18	..
7⅞	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	400	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
32¾	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	31¾	31	31¼	30¾
93	77	2¶§	Am Bk Note	200	90⅜	89½	89½	90½
54⅞	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	400	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	51⅞
53½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	200	53½	52	53½	..
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	200	15⅛	14½	15	15⅛
146⅜	117¼	4¶	Am Can	3100	142¼	139⅝	139⅝	142
116	110	7	Am Car pf	100	100¾	111¾	111¾	..
46	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	1200	45½	44⅜	44⅝	45¾
33	26¾	1.60§	Am Com Alc	200	29¾	28½	28¾	28½
49⅜	35	..	Em European	200	47¾	46½	46½	47¼
101¼	88⅝	..	Am & FPw	7700	94	89⅝	93	93⅛
109	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	108½	108½	108½	108¼
99½	95⅛	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	98½	97¼	98½	98½
28½	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	27⅜	25¾	27⅛	25½
34	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	30⅛
39½	35⅛	3¶	Am Ice	400	37	36	36½	36¼
47¾	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	1000	46¾	45⅞	46	46½
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	10	35	35	35	..
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	200	99⅞	99	99	..
115	111½	7	Am Loco pf	100	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115
51½	44	3	Am Metals	300	47½	47	47	47¾
1	½	..	Am Piano	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
101½	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	3000	106⅜	101¾	105¼	101¼
102½	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..
82½	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	81	81	81	..
86	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	400	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	35¾
27⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	200	26⅛	29¾	25⅞	..
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	300	94⅝	92⅛	93½	94¾
1⅞	½	..	Am Roll M rt	1000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
64	59	5	Am Saf Raz	200	63⅜	63	63⅜	..
26½	17⅜	2	Am Seating	200	20⅛	20	20	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	3800	2¼	2	2⅛	2
2⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	3800	2¼	2	2⅛	2
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	800	75¼	74¼	74¾	75⅛
138	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	135	134	135	..
16⅛	15⅝	3	Am Solv &h	400	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅞
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	47⅞	47½	47⅞	48⅛
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	113	113	113	..
26½	25¾	..	Am Sol & Ch pf	300	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
49¼	46½	2¶	Am Store	400	48½	47½	48	46¾
67	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	700	62⅜	61½	61½	..
107¼	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
243	216	9	Am Tel&T	3800	243¼	239¾	239¾	241⅞
136½	125	8	Am Type	300	138	135½	138	..
112⅜	88½	1¶	Am Wat W	1900	110½	108¼	108½	111
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	42¾	41¾	42¼	41½
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	200	14⅞	14½	14½	15
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	5800	76⅜	74¼	74⅜	75½
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	42½	41½	41½	40½
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	100	33	33	33	33¾
81⅜	16½	7	Armour D pf	200	77	76⅝	77	..
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
3½	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1000	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
8⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	200	7	7¾	7¾	..
43⅝	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	200	41¾	41¼	41¾	42
39⅜	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	38⅛	38	38⅜	38
37⅜	32½	2	Asso Oil	60	33⅛	33	33⅛	..
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	200	236¾	232⅝	232⅝	233
104	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	102½	103½	103½	103½
80⅜	66½	..	Atl G&WI	200	70	70	70	71¼
42⅞	36¼	1¶	Atl Refin	2200	40	38⅞	29⅞	38¾
94	81½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	200	89⅞	87½	89⅞	87¾
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102	102	102	103
238	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	300	222	218½	219	223¾
6⅛	13¾	5¾	Austin N	800	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
10⅛	4½	..	Auto Sales	500	10⅜	8⅛	10	8½
24	15	3	Auto Sales pf	400	24	22	24	22
46	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	900	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
			—B—					
38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	1000	36¼	35¾	35¾	36
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	600	117¼	116⅜	116½	116
1⅝	⅝	..	Balt & O rts	11100	⅞	⅝	¾	⅞
110½	107	6½	Bamberger pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
77¼	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	75⅛	75	75	..
112	109	7	Bangor& A pf	20	112	112	112	..
20	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	200	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
77	73½	6½	Barker Br pf	60	75	74	74	..
24¼	20½	2¶	Barnsdall A	500	22½	21¼	22¼	21⅛
16⅜	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	14⅜	14	14⅜	..
38	35	2	Beech Creek	400	38⅜	37½	38⅜	..
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
73¾	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	83	83	83	..
46⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	1300	45⅞	44	44	45¼
40	31⅛	2	Best & Co	200	39¼	38	39	39
103¾	92	6	Beth Steel	1700	99⅞	98⅛	98½	100⅜
127¼	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	300	127	126½	126½	126½
85	24	7	Blum'thal pf	10	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	..
56⅜	47⅞	3¶	Bohn Alum	1000	51½	51	51½	..
4⅞	3⅝	..	Booth Fish	100	4	4	4	..
70½	60⅛	3	Borden	1700	66⅞	66	66⅜	67¾
43¾	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	1900	43⅜	42	42½	42½
17½	14¼	..	Briggs	1000	15½	15	15	15½
29	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	800	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	..
28	24½	..	Brit Steel 1pf	20	28	28	28	..
73⅛	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1400	72⅜	72	72	71⅞
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	200	12	11⅝	12	..
178¼	131	5	*Bkyn Un G	1500	178¼	175	175	176½
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
24¾	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1000	22⅝	20½	21½	21½
29⅛	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	700	29⅜	28	29⅜	28⅝
39	31⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	39½	38⅝	38⅞	38¾
12⅞	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	600	12	10⅞	11⅞	11
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
51⅝	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	200	47¾	46¾	47	47⅞
34⅞	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	900	32½	31	31⅛	32
107	99½	8	Burns BBrB A	100	107	106⅛	107	..
51⅞	43¼	.80¶	Burroughs	2000	51⅞	50¼	50	51⅞
48	36	2§	Bush Term	700	48	47	48	47¼
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb	10	106	106	106	106
117	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	20	117	117	117	..
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
5¼	4½	2	Butte & Sup	400	5	5	5	5
95⅝	80⅛	..	Byers	...	85⅝	84½	84⅝	85
			—C—					
77	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	400	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	75
2½	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	1600	81	77¾	80	..
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	1400	30	29½	29½	30
73¾	63¾	5	Canada Dry	1800	72¾	72	72½	73¼
236¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1300	205⅝	203½	203⅝	204
32⅛	27	2.80	Cannan Mills	1100	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31½
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	300	26	25¼	25¼	24½
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1800	242	236	241¾	239¾
122¾	122¾	7	Case Th pf	10	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
69	54	3	Caterpillar	200	69	67½	68⅛	68⅛
13⅞	8½	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	11	11	11	..
75	62	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	70	75	75	75	..
57¼	35½	3	Celotex	1100	53½	50⅝	51⅞	50¾
84	71	7	Celotex pf	100	82¼	80	82¼	..
27¼	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	100	32⅝	32⅛	32½	32⅝
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	108	108	108	..
34⅝	31⅝	..	Cen Alloy ct	400	32⅝	32⅜	32½	..
5	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
65⅜	59⅞	6	Cerro de P.	200	61½	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
15⅞	11	..	Cert Teed	400	13	12¼	12¾	13¼
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2400	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	48½
76	63½	3	Ches Corp	300	74½	74	74	73¾
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	200	252¾	231½	232¾	..
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5½	5½	5½	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
15⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
46¼	40¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	200	87¼	86½	87¼	86
32⅞	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	29½	29	29½	28¾
54½	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	..
126⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	119½	119½	119½	119½
109⅛	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
28¾	26¾	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	27	26¾	27	..
28¼	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	26	26½	26½	..
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	5000	67½	66	66	66
41¾	33¼	3	*Crysler	4800	38¾	38	38½	39
19¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	1100	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8⅞
41	36	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
152½	123¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	152⅛	150	151½	149
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	400	30½	30¼	30½	31
94¾	70½	2§	Colum Gas	25500	94¾	93⅝	94	93
195¾	165⅛	5¶	Col Carbon	11400	195¾	188	193½	189
3¼	1	..	Col Carbon rts	800	2	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
31¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	2100	29¾	26¾	28⅝	29⅛
37¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	36	34⅞	35	35⅜
25	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	50	24½	24½	24½	..
43¼	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
51⅞	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	51	50½	50¾	51
33⅞	27¼	1	Com Sol	13000	33⅞	32	33⅜	31¼
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	4300	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
100	99	..	Commwlth So pf	100	99⅛	99	99	99
18⅜	13½	..	Congoleum	1400	17	16¾	17	17¼
23	15½	2	Con Film	1100	21	20½	20½	20½
25	18	2	Con Film pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
121⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	9000	121⅞	120	120½	119⅞
101	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	100½	100½	100½	..
61	49	6	Con Ry C pf	400	60	60	60	60
2	1	..	Con Textile	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
[illegible]	17	1.20	Container A	900	21	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜
8½	4¼	..	Container B	200	7½	7⅛	7¾	7
59½	39	..	Cont Bak A	500	44	42⅝	42⅝	43⅞
7	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
94⅞	88	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89	88⅛	88⅛	90½
66⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1500	66⅛	65⅜	65½	65⅝
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	200	30	29½	30	30
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	100	69½	69⅛	69¼	69⅛
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	300	7½	7	7⅜	7½
23⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	1700	21½	20	21¼	20⅛
38¾	27⅜	1	Cont SShares	1000	36⅛	35	35¼	36½
99⅜	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	600	95⅞	93½	95⅝	94½
30	24¼	2§	Coty	1800	30¾	30	30	30⅝
25¼	9	..	Crex Carpet	200	25¼	22⅞	25¼	22¾
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	300	18	18	18	19⅛
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
92½	86	5¶	Crucible	200	87	86⅞	87	..
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	30	114	113	113	113¾
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	4	3¼	4	3¼
16	9	..	Cuba Co	200	15¼	14½	14½	15
9	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	8	8	8	..
7	6	..	Cub C Prod	200	7	6	6	..
48	45	4	Cudahy	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
12	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	12	11⅜	12	11⅛
18⅜	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1400	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	17⅜
82	64	3½§	Cutler	2200	82	79½	80	79⅛
			—D—					
40	28⅝	..	Davison	200	38⅞	38¼	38¼	38½
27	23	2.31	Debenham	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
127½	117	7	Deere pf	10	123	123	123	..
181	161½	9	Del Hudson	400	173⅞	172	173⅞	..
153	136	6¶	Del Lackawanna	200	147½	144¾	146	147½
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	300	244½	240	242¼	..
42½	30⅞	2.40¶	Devoe Ray	400	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	41½
170	139	8	Diamond M	290	169	166	168	165
8⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	400	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	21⅜
131	112⅛	4¶	Du Pont	1000	127¾	125	125½	126¼
117½	114½	6	Du Pont deb	100	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	..
			—E—					
221⅞	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	1400	219⅜	216½	217	219½
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	200	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	35
62	41	6½	Eitiingon pf	100	57	57	57	56
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	1100	102½	100¼	101	101½
7⅛	4½	..	Elec Boat	1200	7	6¾	7	7⅛
70⅛	49¼	1	Elec P & L	2200	70½	68⅝	69¼	68⅛
109⅞	106½	7	Elec P & L pf	200	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	76¼	75⅛	75⅛	75⅞
14	9½	..	Elk Horn pf	20	9½	9½	9½	..
7⅝	3¾	..	Emer-Br A	100	5	5	5	..
20½	17½	2	Emporium	100	20½	20½	20½	..
57¾	39⅛	1	Eng P S	800	56	55⅛	55½	56
99⅛	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	99	98⅛	98⅛	98¾
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	200	95	95	95	..
44	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
63¾	56⅛	..	Erie	200	60⅛	59	59	59
42½	35	4	Eureka Vac	1400	42½	40½	42½	40⅝
30¾	18	2½	¶Evans Auto L	200	28½	27⅛	27⅜	28½
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	30	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26¼
			—F—					
9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
39¾	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	10	17½	17½	17½	17
39¾	34½	3	Fairb Morse	200	39¾	39	39¾	39
27¼	20	2½	Fashion Pk	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
74	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
96	91	6	Fed L&T pf	110	93½	92	92	..
37⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	36½	36	36	36½
81	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	80	79	79¼	80½
40½	34½	..	Filene	100	36½	36	36	..
33⅛	26	1.60	Firestone	200	27¼	27	27⅛	27⅝
86⅜	79¾	6	Firestone pf	800	81	81	81	81
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	200	56	55½	55¾	55¼
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
43⅞	37	3	Folansbee B	200	40⅛	40	40	40
68½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2400	63⅞	63⅞	67⅛	64⅛
21½	15⅛	..	Foundation	900	21½	20½	20½	20⅛
39½	16⅞	4	Fox A	500	33⅞	33	33½	33⅜
44	38½	4¶	Frepeort Tx	6600	44	42½	42⅜	43
			—G—					
9¼	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
76⅞	69¼	5	Gamewell	100	74	74	74	73⅝
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	100	6	6	6	6
16½	12	..	Gen AmInv	200	15⅛	14¾	14¾	15⅝
108¾	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	300	105⅝	103⅛	104⅞	104
59¾	49⅛	4	Gen Rsphalt	400	57¼	54½	57	54⅜
125	110	8	Gen Bak pf	50	112	110	110	..
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	300	33	32½	32½	33
32⅛	26	..	Gen Cable	200	32	31½	32	30¾
74¾	65⅝	4	Gen Cable A	400	71½	70⅛	71	..
78¾	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	5000	77	75⅜	75½	77
11	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
55⅝	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	400	51⅝	50¾	51¼	51⅝
76½	64½	1½¶	Gen G&E A	200	72⅜	71	71	71½
109	104	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
120½	117	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	119½	119½	119½	..
55¼	50	3¶	Gen Mills	200	51	50¾	50¾	..
44⅜	44	..	Gen I Ed Elec	200	44	44	44	44
45	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	4300	32⅞	42⅛	42⅜	43
123	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	123
49⅝	32⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	45¾	45	45	45¾
97	86⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	93½	93	93	..
76	67	4¶	Gen Refrac	200	71	71	71	71
48½	39¾	..	Gen Theatre E	700	45	43½	44	45
106⅛	87¼	5¶	Gillete	1100	97¼	95⅛	96½	96¼
15	11½	..	Gimbel Br	200	12¾	12	12	12
36⅞	31	2¶§	Glidden	1100	36⅜	35⅛	35⅞	35
102½	98½	7	Glidden ppf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
46⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	400	43¼	42⅝	42¾	43
106¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	105	105	105	104½
51¾	40¼	4	Goodrich	400	48	47¼	47⅝	47⅜
108¾	95⅝	7	Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100	..
85⅜	62	5	Goodyear	600	81¾	81	81⅝	81¼
100⅞	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	99	99	99	99
26¾	21½	2½	Gotham Hos	200	26¼	26	26⅛	25⅞
11¼	9⅛	..	Graham-P	200	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¾
59¾	51	8	Granby	200	58	57⅞	58	58
45½	33½	1	Grand Stores	200	44	44	44	45½
20⅝	13⅝	..	Grand Union	200	19¼	19	19	19
40¾	37	3	Grand Un pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
41	37	4	Granite City	300	40	39⅞	40	..
43	32⅝	1	Grant (WT)	200	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼
100¾	95	5	Grt Nor pf	400	98½	98	98½	98½
99¼	90¼	5	Grt Nor pf ct	100	96	96	96	96
23¾	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	200	23½	22¾	22¾	..
34½	20⅛	2.80	Grt W Sug	400	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	28¾
22½	12½	2	Grisby Gru	4000	17¾	16⅝	17	17½
2	1½	..	Guan Sug	500	1½	1½	1½	..
46½	38½	..	Gulf Mobile	400	43⅞	41½	43	..
80	51⅞	4	Gulf Steel	700	78	72½	72½	77⅞
			—H—					
27	26	1½	Hack Water	10	27	27	27	..
17½	12⅝	..	Hahn Dept Store	300	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
81⅜	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dept S pf	200	79	78¾	78¾	..
29¼	25	1¶	Hall Printing	200	26	25¼	25¼	..
121	100½	7	Hanna 1 pf	30	120	120	120	120
90¼	85	..	Hanna pf n	50	90	89⅞	90	89½
23	20½	2	Hartman A	100	21½	21½	21½	..
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	200	17⅝	17	17⅝	17¼
9½	6⅜	8a	Hayes Body	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
27¼	22	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
87¼	70	5	Hershey Choc	400	87	85	87	84¾
90½	83½	5	Hershey pf	500	90	89¾	90⅛	90⅜
520	450	10	Hocking Val	10	491	491	491	..
25¼	15	..	Hoe & Co	200	24½	23½	23½	24½
35¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
29	19	2	Houdaille B	3700	25½	24⅝	25	25⅜
74½	52¼	..	Houston Oil	1500	74½	67½	74¼	67¼
41⅞	35¾	4¶	Howe Sound	300	39	38¼	38⅜	39½
62⅞	53⅞	5	Hudson Mot	4000	56½	55¼	55½	56⅛
24¾	20¼	2¶	Hupp Motors	4800	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21½
			—I—					
131	128	7	Ill Central	100	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
75	73⅛	4	Ill Cen LL	10	74½	74½	74½	74
23½	20¼	2	Int Oil & G	2000	23	21¾	22⅞	21½
16⅝	5	..	Indian Mot	22900	16⅝	14⅛	15½	13⅜
87½	30	7	Indian M pf	170	87½	75	83	75¾
23¾	17¾	..	Indian Refin	1800	20¾	19⅜	20¼	19⅝
23¾	16	..	Indian Re ct	1000	19⅝	18⅛	19⅜	..
175	154	4	¶Ingersoll R	100	171	171	171	171
85	70⅝	3½	Inland Steel	100	83	83	83	..
30⅞	26¼	4	Inspiration	1700	30	29⅛	29½	29
16¼	13¼	.60	Insuran Sh	400	16	15¾	16	16
34	20⅜	..	Interboro R T	200	28⅛	27¼	27¼	27⅛
6⅜	4¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
7⅛	4½	..	Int Agri	100	6¼	6	6	6⅛
177¾	152½	6	§Int Business	400	176⅞	175	176	174¾
61⅜	56⅜	4	Int Cement	200	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	..
8⅞	5	..	Int Combus	2300	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
56¾	30	..	Int Comb pf	400	56	55	55	56⅝
95⅞	78⅜	2½	Int Harv	400	93⅞	92	93	93⅞
143⅞	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝
45½	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	6500	45	44	44¼	44¾
81	65½	4	Int Match pf	200	77½	76½	76½	78
30⅝	25	..	Inter M Mar	100	26	26	26	..
40½	31⅜	1	Int Nickel	51900	40⅜	38¾	38¾	40¼
30¾	26	2.40	Int P&P A	400	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞
19⅞	15¼	..	Int P&P B	1200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
15¾	12⅛	..	Int P&P C	1500	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14½
53	46¼	3	Int Print Ink	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¼
95	93½	6	Int Print Ink pf	20	94	94	94	..
32½	29⅛	..	Int Rys	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
71	61¾	5	Int Rys pf	60	71	70½	71	..
77	69	6	Int Salt	10	74	73	73	73½
119	102½	6¶	Int Silver	200	107	105	105	105⅞
112¼	105	7	Int Silver pf	50	105½	105½	105½	..
75	62⅜	2	Int Tel & Tel	24200	69¾	67⅝	68¼	69¼
28¾	24	1	Interlake	100	25	25	25	25
40	30	2	Inter Dep St	1500	32⅞	32	32¾	32
29	19	2	Inv Equ	600	26½	25¾	26	26⅜
			—J—					
54	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	400	53½	52	53	51⅞
148⅜	117	3	Johns Man	200	138	135⅛	135⅛	139
4½	2	..	Jordan Mot	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
			—K—					
82	77	5	Kan City So	200	77½	77½	77½	..
41½	34	5	Kayser	3800	38½	37½	38½	37
5¾	3¼	..	Kelly Spring	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6%	20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	..	30	30	30	..
31¾	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	1500	30½	29½	29¾	30
16¼	7½	..	Kelvinator	35100	16¼	15	15¾	14⅞
87¾	82½	6¶	Kendall pf	20	86	86	86	..
62¾	55	5	Kennecott	900	59½	58¼	58¾	59
91	86⅛	8	Kinney pf	10	89	87¾	89	90
4¼	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	200	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
49¼	38½	1½	Kraft Cheese	6500	48	47½	47¾	48
107	98	6.50	Kraft Ch pf	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	107
36¾	30⅝	1.60	Kresge	200	31½	31¼	31½	31½
60	60	..	Kresge D S pf	10	112	112	112	..
31	23¾	1.34	Kreuger Toll	3600	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	29⅝
48⅛	37	1§	Kroger	12500	43	38¾	42⅝	38¾
			—L—					
37½	34	2½	Leh P Cem	200	36	35	36	..
15	12	..	Leh V Coal	200	13	13	13	13⅛
36⅞	31¼	3	Lev V Coal pf	100	33	33	33	..
49¼	35⅞	..	Lima Loco	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅞
67½	52¾	4¶	Liquid Car	3600	67½	65	66	65½
70⅜	42⅛	3¶	Loews Inc	6200	70¼	68⅝	69⅝	69⅞
100¼	87¾	6½	Loews pf ww	200	99⅞	99	99¼	99¼
8⅛	85½	..	Loews pf xw	100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
6⅜	3½	..	Loft Inc	500	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
64¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	400	62½	62	62	61½
46½	38¼	1¾	Lou G&E A	7100	46½	45	45	46
138	128	7	Louis & N	100	132	132	132	134
9½	8⅛	..	Lou Oil Ref	400	8½	8	8½	..
44¾	32⅝	2	Ludlum Stl	2700	43¾	41⅝	41⅞	43⅞
			—M—					
38	35	2	McGraw Hill	100	38	38	38	38
74⅞	61	4¶	McKeesport	6200	74⅞	73½	74⅝	73⅛
84⅞	70	6	Mack Trucks	400	81	80⅝	80⅝	81½
159¼	137½	2¶	Macy	400	151¾	149	150	152
14⅛	12	1½	Hadison Sq	200	12⅝	12½	12½	..
52⅜	45	5	Magma Cop	200	48	48	48	..
9½	8	..	Mallinson	300	9½	9	9½	..
87	5	..	Manati Sug	60	5½	5½	5½	..
34¾	25⅞	..	Man El Sup	6200	35	33⅝	35	34
65	51¼	7	Man Elv gtd	20	65	65	65	64
6¾	5⅛	..	Maracaibo	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27¾	20⅜	4	Marmon	1000	26¾	24	26¾	24
46⅜	37½	2	Math Alkali	1000	44⅞	43½	43⅝	44⅜
61⅜	49	2§	May Dept S	1000	56	54⅛	56	55
20⅜	16⅛	1½¶	Maytag	1000	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	..
34⅞	29¼	3	Maytag pf ww	100	33	33	33	34
30½	26¼	2	Melville Sh	1100	30½	29½	29⅞	..
22	16⅛	..	Mex Seaboard	1000	22	20½	21½	20¼
33⅞	26⅞	4	Miami Con	1500	30¾	30¼	30½	30⅞
74¾	53	2½	Mich Steel	100	68	68	68	68¾
28	23½	2	Mid Cont	1000	25	24½	25	..
110	103	6	Mil El Lt pf	100	104	104	104	..
22⅛	12⅛	..	Min Moline	1500	22¾	20⅛	21⅝	22⅛
38½	46⅞	..	Mo K&T	100	54½	53¾	53⅞	53½
106⅞	103	7	Mo K&T pf	1500	105⅜	105½	105½	105½
93	87	..	Mo Pac	1000	92⅛	91	92⅛	91
141⅛	134	5	Mo Pac pf	1000	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	139
40	30	3	Mohawk	1500	32½	30½	31⅞	32¾
60	49	1¼	Monsanto Ch	1000	55⅛	55	55⅛	..
49⅞	38⅝	3	Mont Ward	1000	48	45	47¾	44⅞
12½	3¾	..	Moon Mot	1200	11½	10⅞	11¾	12
72	58⅛	3.60	Morrel & S	100	66	66	66	..
83	81¾	3.87½	Morris Es	30	83	83	83	83
2	1¾	.40	Mother Lode	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
7⅝	4⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	1000	7⅛	6½	6⅞	6⅛
20¾	12⅞	..	Mullins Body	1000	18¾	18¼	18¾	18
24¼	18	3§	Murray Body	1500	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21
42¾	35⅝	2	Myers Bros	1100	40⅞	40	40⅞	..
			—N—					
[illegible]	128½	7	Nash & Chat	10	130	130	130	..
[illegible]	50⅝	6	Nash Mot	1000	51⅜	49⅝	50⅛	51⅛
[illegible]	18⅝	1½	*Nat Acme	500	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24½
[illegible]	11	..	Nat Air Tr	1000	19½	18⅞	19¼	18¾
[illegible]	9⅝	1¶	Nat Bellas H	1000	12¾	12¼	12¼	12½
[illegible]	177	6	Nat Bisc	100	209½	209⅝	209½	209¾
87	71		Natl Bis n	1000	84	83¼	83½	83⅛
83½	72¾	3¶	Nat Cash R	300	75½	74	75⅜	73¾
52	45¼	2§	*Nat Dairy	1200	50⅞	49½	49½	51¼
90	88	7	Nat Dept pf	200	88	88	88	..
39½	29	..	Nat Distil	1000	37¾	36½	36⅞	36¾
33½	27½	2	Nat Enam	100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
42½	32	1	Nat Pw&Lt	2600	42½	41⅛	41⅝	41⅜
4½	1¾	..	Nat Radiat		3	3	3	3⅛
1¼¼	1	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	1	1	1	..
92½	70½	5	Nat Surety	1100	87	86	87	86
41⅞	35⅛	2	Nat Tea	1500	38	35⅞	37½	36¾
50	43	..	Neisner Bros	100	45	45	45	..
32⅜	27⅛	3	Nev Cons	2400	29⅝	29	29	29¼
69¼	51	3	Newport Co	100	62	62	62	..
57	40	3	Newton Steel	100	53	53	53	53¼¼
192¾	167	8	NY Central	500	186⅝	183½	186	184⅜
144	130	6	NY C%StL	1000	139⅞	738	139⅞	137
42	35	..	NY Dock	100	40	40	40	..
320	180	5	NY&Harlem	10	270	270	270	270
123½	108⅝	6	NY NH&H	1000	123⅜	122⅜	122⅞	122⅜
16	13⅛	..	NY Ont&W	100	14½	14½	14½	..
3½	2½	..	NY St Ry pf	150	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
102½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	20	102	101½	102	..
33¾	16¾	2.50	Norf South	1000	32⅝	31	31	32
265	225	8	Norf & West	1000	256	255	256	..
119½	93⅜	10a	No Am	1500	119	116⅞	118	119⅜
55⅛	51	3	No Am pf	2500	55	55	55	..
51⅜	45	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	1000	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50¼
97	84	5	No Pac	1000	93¾	92⅞	93¾	93¼
96⅜	82½	5	No Pac cts	1000	91¾	90⅜	91¾	90¾
10	9	..	Norwalk pf	200	9	9	9	..
			—O—					
26¾	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	2900	26¾	25	26	25
83	70	6	Oliver ppf	1000	83	80⅛	82¾	79
43⅝	31⅛	3	Oliver cv pf	1000	43⅝	41⅞	42⅛	42
5⅛	2¾	..	Omnibus	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
333¾	280	6	Otis Elev	100	33½	33½	33½	..
36	30½	2½	Otis Steel	100	333	33½	33½	34¼
69	53	4	Outlet Co	20	60	60	60	..
60⅞	52¼	4¶	Owens Bot	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
			—P—					
64⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	1000	64¼	63	63⅞	63¾
95⅞	72	3	Pac Lighting	1700	94	92¾	93	93⅜
37	21	..	Pac Mills	100	29½	28⅞	28⅞	..
178	150	7	Pac Ter&T	10	166	166	166	..
145	116½	6	Pac Tel&T pf	20	139	139	139	139
60⅛	51⅝	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	52½	52½	52½	6
60¼	50½	..	Pan-Am B	1200	53	52½	53	53
69¾	48⅝	3	Paramount	3500	69	68⅛	68	69¼
29	25	3	Park & Tilf	1100	27½	26½	27¼	26
25⅝	17⅝	1½	Parmalee Tr	1900	25⅝	25¼	25½	25½
4⅜	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	1200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
8⅞	5	..	Pathe Ex A	100	7¾	7½	7½	7½
32⅞	28¼	3.89	Patino M	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
14	6⅛	..	Peerless Mot	10000	12	11⅛	12	11⅛
39¼	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1500	39¼	36⅛	38½	37⅜
10½	8⅜	..	Penn C&C	500	7½	6⅞	7½	..
80	63⅝	2.50	J C Penney	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
85⅝	7E2½	4	Penn RR	1200	82¾	82¼	82½	82¼
263	230	8	Peoples Gas	200	254¾	250	254¾	..
98	94¾	5	Pere M pf	30	97⅝	95	95	..
43½	38	3	Phelps Dodge	1200	38⅝	38½	38⅝	..
17¼	11⅜	..	Phila Read	1200	16⅛	15¾	15¾	16
36¾	29⅛	2¶	Philipps Pet	27500	36¾	34¾	35¼	33⅜
1⅜	1	..	Pierce Oil	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27	20½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	26	26	26	..
3⅜	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	1700	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
37¼	34	2¶	Pillsbury	100	34⅛	34	34	34
50⅞	45	3.14	Pirelli Co	200	30¼	49½	50	..
78½	60	..	Pitts Coal	100	65	65	65	..
151¼	151	7	Pitts Ft W pf	50	151	151	151	..
103	100	7	Pitts Stl pf	50	100½	100¼	100½	100½
121¾	110	6	Pitts WV	200	117¾	110	115	..
22¼	20⅛	..	Pittston	1700	22¼	22	22	22
33¾	27⅝	2	Poore & Co B	100	31	30¼	31	30⅞
52¼	46	2¶	Prairie O & G	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46
60	55⅝	3¶	Prairie P L	400	56½	56⅛	56¼	56⅛
16⅝	7⅞	..	Press Steel	300	15	14¼	14⅝	15⅛
70½	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	200	67⅞	67¼	67½	67½
9½	6½	..	Prod & Ref	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
55	46	2¶	Proph Brush	10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
98¾	87½	3.40	Pub Serv	4000	98¾	97	97	98
89⅝	81⅝	4	Pullman	1200	83½	82½	83½	82¼
8½	5⅛	..	Punta Sug	400	5¾	5	5	5⅝
24⅜	21⅛	1.50	Pure Oil	1400	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	22¼
113¾	112¼	8	Pure Oil pf	50	113¾	113	113¾	..
88⅛	77	4	Purity Bk	2300	83½	82¾	83	83¼
			—R—					
50⅛	34⅝	..	Radio	128100	50⅛	48½	58½	50
74	68	5	Radi pf B	100	73	73	73	73
32½	19	..	Radio-Keith	10500	32½	31	31	31¾
74	70	4	RR Secur	30	72½	72½	72½	72⅞
43½	33	2.60	Raybestos	100	39½	39	39	39
141½	121	4	Reading	100	130⅞	130¾	130⅞	..
57	47¾	2	Reading 2pf	100	52	52	52	..
59¼	44¾	5	Real Silk H	700	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝	58¾
5⅞	3¼	..	Reis & Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¼	25⅞	.50	Rem Rand	1600	39½	38¼	39	38⅞
98⅞	92	7	Rem Rand 1pf	100	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½
14⅝	10⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	1300	14⅛	14	14	14
81	72½	4	Repub Steel	100	75¾	75	75	75¾
7½	4	..	Reynolds S	200	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
26½	22¼	2	Richfield Oil	4800	25¼	24	25	24¼
19½	16½	2§	Rio Grande O	100	19¾	19	19½	19
59¾	47⅞	3.50	Ritter-D	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
48¾	37⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	3700	48¾	47½	47¾	47⅛
54⅝	49¼	3.21	Royal Dutch	1600	50¾	50¼	50⅜	5 0
			—S—					
103¾	96½	5	Safeway S	3100	103½	99	100¼	99
99⅞	96	6	Safew S 6%	20	98	97½	97½	98
109	105⅛	7	Safew S 7%	20	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
57¼	48½	2¶	St Joseph	200	55½	54½	54⅝	55¼
114⅜	107⅝	8	StL & SF	100	109¼	109	109	109
95¼	92	6	StL & F pf	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
31¾	24½	2	Savage A	100	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅞
12½	9⅜	..	Seabd AL	100	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
100⅝	82½	4a	Sears Roe	8000	92	89½	92	90⅛
23	9½	..	Sec Nat Inv	200	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
10¾	7⅞	..	Servel	4200	8¾	8⅜	9¾	8⅞
18	17	..	Sharp Dohme	400	18	17¼	18	..
48⅜	36¾	1¶	Shattuck	1000	45½	44⅜	45⅛	44½
23⅝	21	1.40	Shell Union	500	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21½
104¼	101	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
14¾	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	100	12½	12⅛	12¼	12¼
94⅞	12½	3§	Simmons	4300	65⅞	64	64⅜	64
28¼	22⅞	1.60	Simms Pet	100	24¾	24¼	24¾	..
25⅞	21⅝	2¶	Sinclair	400	25¾	24⅜	24⅞	24¼
32¼	28⅞	2	Skelly Oil	600	30⅞	29	30¾	29⅛
8	5⅛	..	Snider	100	6⅛	6	6	..
26¾	23⅝	..	Snider pf	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35¾
104⅞	95¼	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
65⅜	56⅛	2	So Calif Ed	1300	62¼	61½	[illegible]	61⅞
3⅝	3½	..	So Col Ed rts	4200	3⅝	3½	3½	..
9	3¼	..	So Dairies B	100	9	7	9	6¾
127	119¼	6	So Pacific	100	123	123	123	123½
20¾	29⅞	2¶	So PR Su	100	25¼	25	25¼	25
122	117	8	So PR Sug pf	10	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	..
136¾	12⅛	8	So Railway	700	129¼	128	129¼	..
115	90	4	So Ry M&O	200	115	114½	115	112½
36	33	2	Spalding	100	34½	34½	34½	..
22⅞	13⅛	1	Sparks With	900	22⅝	21⅝	22	22¼
10½	6	..	Spear & Co	120	9¾	9	9	9¾
23	20⅞	1.60	Spen Kellogg	100	21	21	21	21
36½	21½	..	Spicer Co	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
52	35½	2	Spiegel May	200	45⅞	45	45⅞	..
29¼	25½	1.50	Sta Brands	1100	26	25½	25⅞	26
124⅞	109¾	3.50	Sta Gas	2300	124¾	120¼	120⅝	123⅝
66	64	4	Sta Gas pf	100	65⅛	65	65	65
15	19	6a	Sta Inv	100	14	14	14	14
61⅝	55½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	1500	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	58¾
100	98	..	Sta Oil Ex pf	100	100	99⅞	100	100
66⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil N	5700	60⅜	58¾	60	58⅞
99⅞	31¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	300	32⅞	32	32½	32⅛
3	1¾	..	Sta Pl Glass	100	2	2	2	2
43½	33	2¶	Starret Co	100	40	39⅞	40	..
17⅞	10⅛	..	Sterling	400	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16¾
42¾	36⅞	3	Ster cv pf	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	..
44	38	3.50	St-Warner	400	40⅞	40	40⅛	40½
103	77	2	Stone & Web	1000	98½	95¾	96½	97½
47¼	40¾	5§	Studebaker	200	43⅞	41¾	42	42⅛
¾	⅜	..	Sub Boat	100	½	½	½	⅝
59⅜	53	1§	Sun Oil	100	54¼	53¾	54¼	..
105½	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	100	102⅞	102¾	102¾	..
7⅜	5¼	..	Super Oil	200	5¾	5½	5¾	..
26½	20	..	Super Steel	100	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10⅜	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	11	11	11	10¼
5	2¾	..	Symington	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
			—T—					
18	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
16½	13	1	Tenn Cop	200	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
56¼	50⅞	3	Tex Corp	1100	53	51⅞	52½	51⅞
64¾	54⅞	4*	Tex Gulf S	2800	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	63⅛
10¾	9	10a	Tex & P Coal	2600	9½	8⅞	9½	9
16⅞	13⅝	..	Tex & PLT	1200	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16
32	26⅜	2.40	The Fair	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
110	102	7	The Fair pf	30	110	110	110	..
38	33½	1.60	Thom Prod	700	36½	36	36	37
45	36½	3.60	Thompson	400	45	43⅞	43⅞	43½
15	11½	..	Thom Star	300	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
90	86⅛	5	Tidewater pf	1090	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
13¼	10¾	.60	Tidewater As	1100	11¾	11¼	11½	11¾
18¼	14½	.60¶	Timken-Det	1700	16¼	15½	15½	..
80½	70⅛	3	Timken	6300	79⅛	77	78¼	77⅜
10⅛	7¾	..	Trans Oil	3000	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
28⅜	16	1	Trans & W	2000	27	26	26	27⅛
41¾	30⅝	2.50	Trico	200	41⅜	38⅛	38⅛	41
37½	33¼	1.20§	Truscon S	100	33	33	33	33¼
31½	24½	4	Twin City	100	25	25	25	..
			—U—					
127⅝	97¼	5	Underwood	1200	127	125½	126	125½
16	10	..	Un Bag & P	2700	15¾	15	15	14⅞
94⅝	76	2.60	Unu Carbide	27500	93⅞	91½	93	92½
46¼	41⅛	2§	Un Oil Cal	500	43½	42½	43½	42¾
237½	215	10	Un Pacific	1100	227	225¾	226⅛	..
66¼	43½	..	ni Air T	46700	66¼	61¼	64¼	64½
67¼	56	3	Uni Air T pf	800	67¼	66	67¼	66½
49¾	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	6500	49¾	47¼	49	47
54⅞	44¾	2	Unit Carbon	6400	51⅞	49¾	50¾	50⅛
50	46⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	400	50	49Z	49⅝	50
11	5¼	..	Uni Dyew'd	40	10	9⅞	10	..
19⅞	10	..	Uni El Coal	300	18	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞
105	86½	4§*	Uni Fruit	100	95½	94½	95⅛	96
40	31⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	33000	39¾	39	39	39⅛
13⅝	7¾	..	Uni Paperbd	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
20⅜	15¼	..	US Dist	300	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅞
27¾	18¼	..	US & For Sec	800	27¼	26¾	26¾	27¼
90½	85½	6	US & For S pf	100	90½	90½	90½	..
101¼	85⅝	3	US Freight	400	91	90¼	90¾	91⅜
27⅝	18	2	US Hoffman	2500	27⅝	25½	27	25½
139⅜	110¼	6¶	US Ind Alco	12000	122⅞	118⅜	120½	118¾
9¾	7⅛	..	US Leather	200	8⅞	8½	8⅞	..
19⅛	15	..	US Lea A	100	17	17	17	..
33¾	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	1400	31½	30¾	30⅞	31¼
69⅞	60	5	US Realty	700	65⅜	64⅞	65⅜	64⅞
29⅛	21⅛	..	US Rubber	2800	27¼	26¼	27	26⅞
53⅝	47¾	..	US Rub 1pf	1200	52⅞	51¾	52	52
36½	31½	3.50	US Smelt	600	33	31½	32	32¾
189½	166	7¶	US Steel	36700	183	180⅛	180⅛	184⅜
142⅞	141	7	US Steel pf	400	142⅝	142½	142⅝	..
12	4⅛	..	Uni Stores A	100	9	9	9	8⅝
60¼	30	8	Univ Pict pf	120	60½	60	60	60¼
5⅜	2¾	..	Univ Pipe	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
39	31⅛	2b	Util P&Lt A	3100	38⅝	38	38	38⅛
			—V—					
5⅝	4	..	Vadsco	300	5⅜	5	5	5
73⅜	49⅞	3¶	Vanadium	9200	72	69½	69¾	70⅛
7⅞	5½	..	Va-C Chem	400	6	6	6	6
[illegible]	26½	2	Va-C Ch 7%	100	79	79	79	..
132	65	1	Vulcan	30	115½	115¼	115½	117
			—W—					
60	51	..	Wabash	200	55	54½	55	..
87⅜	83	5	Wabash pf A	200	86	85⅛	85⅛	..
28½	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	600	26	25¾	25¾	26¼
38¼	26	2	Walworth	1800	36⅜	35⅛	35⅞	36
31	21½	2	Ward Bk A	30	23	27½	27½	27½
7	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	200	6	5¾	5¾	6
63¾	58	7	Ward Bk pf	100	65	65	65	65
69⅛	38⅝	3	Warner Br A	66200	69⅛	66¾	67⅝	68⅛
60¼	36½	2.20	Warner Br pf	400	60¼	58	60	59¼
20⅞	16⅝	2	Warner Quin	4300	18	17	17¾	17
166	132	8¶	Warren Br	1000	166	163	166	162¾
27	23¼	2	Warren F&P	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅞
28	22½	2	Wesson O	100	27	27	27	..
54⅞	50½	4	Wesson O pf	200	54	54	54	..
105	99	7	W Pen El A	20	104	104	104	..
100½	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	20	99½	99⅛	99⅛	..
110	105¾	7	W Pen El 7%	40	109½	109	109½	..
107½	104⅜	6	W Pen P 6%	50	107½	107½	107½	..
47	44	..	Wn Dairy A	200	47	46⅞	47	..
19¼	13½	..	Wn Dairy B	400	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅝
[illegible]	24¼	..	Wn Md	8200	[illegible]	27	28	27
23⅝	21	..	Wn Pac	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
219⅜	190	8	Wn Union	3700	217⅞	212½	214¾	217⅜
52	43⅝	2	Westg A B	1200	50½	49½	49½	50⅛
188⅝	149	5	Westg Elec	17000	187⅞	184	184½	187¼
39	29¾	1	Weston In	900	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37
28⅛	26	2	White Eagle	100	27½	27½	27½	..
36½	31	2	White Mot	300	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
46⅜	36⅛	3¶	White Rock	300	44⅛	44	44	44
11⅝	7⅛	..	White Sew M	200	10½	10¼	10½	..
15	11½	..	Wilcox Oil	400	12½	12½	12½	..
34¼	27	2.50	Wilcox R A	200	31	31	31	..
26⅛	19½	2§	Wilcox R B	700	24¾	23¾	23¾	24½
10⅞	7½	1.20	Willys-Over	1100	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
81	67¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	100	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	..
4¾	3	..	Wilson	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
10¼	7⅛	..	Wilson A	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
52	42	..	Wilson pf	100	50	50	50	..
72⅞	60⅝	2.40	Woolworth	1900	65⅝	64½	64¾	65¼
87½	67¼	..	Wor Pump	200	81	80	81	..
84	78	6	Wor Pump B	300	84	84	84	..
70¼	68	4	Wrigley	300	68⅝	68¼	68¼	68⅛
			—Y—					
22¼	12¾	..	Yel Truck	2200	20¾	19¾	20	19¾
45	36½	3	Young S&W	[illegible]	44½	40⅞	44½	41¾
			—Z—					
11⅜	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	200	9⅞	9½	9⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Payable in cash or stock. c Paid in 1928.

BUSINESS RECOVERY THIS SPRING SEEN BY ECONOMIC SERVICE

In the opinion of the Harvard Economic Society, present conditions continue to point to business recovery this spring. In its current weekly letter, the Society says:

"In some respects, the February record in business is not encouraging; business activity in general (as measured by check transactions) continued to decrease though possibly by not more than the usual seasonal amount; manufacturing production showed some signs of hesitancy; and commodity prices declined.

"But with the sharp upturn registered in January, manufacturing activity is now—to judge from the experience of past periods of contraction—definitely on the road to recovery.

"Money conditions, however, are favorable to business; and since the beginning of the year a good volume of new security issues, predominantly of the type which leads to construction or the improvement of plant and equipment, has been floated. Furthermore, the reduction of official bank rates here and abroad will exert an influence toward stability in commodity markets. Present conditions therefore continue to point to business recovery this spring."

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High.	Low	Close
Mar.	1.09⅝	1.10⅛	1.08⅞	1.08⅞
May	1.14½	1.14⅞	1.12⅛	1.13⅛
July	1.12¼	1.12⅝	1.09¾	1.10

Corn

	Open	High.	Low	Close
Mar.	.83¾	.84	.82¾	.83⅛
May	.87¾	.88	.86⅞	.87¼
July	.89⅞	.90	.88¼	.89¼

Oats

	Open	High.	Low	Close
Mar.	.42⅛	.42¾	.42⅛	.42¼b
May	.44	.44⅜	.43⅞	.44
July	.43⅞	.44	.43½	.43⅝

Lard

	Open	High.	Low	Close
Mar.	....	....	....	10.52
May	10.72	10.77	10.70	10.72
July	10.95	11.00	10.95	10.95b

b Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.14½	1.12	1.12⅛	1.15½
July	1.16	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.17⅛
Oct.	1.16½	1.14	1.14	1.18

Tone at close quiet but steady.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.06⅛	1.04	1.04⅝	1.07⅛
July	1.05½	1.02⅝	1.03¼	1.07⅛

Tone at close quiet but steady.

ALLEGHENY STEEL

Allepheny Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit of $3,311,492 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after 7% preferred dividend requirements, to $5.04 a share on 610,026 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $2,193,235, or $7.34 a share on 267,495 shares of common in 1928.

READING CO. REPORT

Reading Company has issued its pamphlet report for year ended Dec. 31, 1929. Net income of $15,508,741, after taxes and charges, is the same as shown in preliminary statement and is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $9.08 a share (par $50) on 1,399,782 shares common stock. This compares with $15,485,820, or $9.06 a share on common in 1928.

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES

LONDON—New capital issues in Great Britain during February totaled £26,154,781, compared with £33,047,526 a year ago. In the first two months new issues amounted to £43,080,323, compared with £80,465,687 in like 1929 period.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL

FORT WORTH—Directors of Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. have deferred action for 30 days on the 2½ per cent stock dividend, due at this time. Action is delayed pending outcome of the local oil situation.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; many utilities at year's high.

Bonds: Steady; rails firm in quiet market.

Curb: Mixed; Cities Service at new 1930 high.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy, sterling at year's low; Canadian dollar at 1930 high.

Cotton: Lower; weakness wheat and silver.

Sugar: Easy; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; withdrawal of Farm Board support.

Corn: Lower; favorable weather for farm work.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Higher.

NATIONAL DAIRY CO. BUYS KRAFT CHEESE

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of assets of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation by the National Dairy Products Corporation on a basis which is equivalent to about $25 in 5¼ per cent debentures at par, plus one-half a share of National Dairy for each share of Kraft common. National Dairy will give $33,175,000 debentures, $6,400,000 in cash and 663,500 shares of common in exchange for assets of the Kraft Company.

The purchase will also carry with it control of the Southern Dairies Corporation, which is owned by Kraft Cheese, thus giving National Dairy an important representation in a large and important new territory.

Since Kraft Cheese has annual sales volume of about $85,000,000, this purchase, together with other recent acquisitions, will bring National Dairy's annual sales volume to more than $400,000,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Prev. Close
Mar	15.01	15.01	14.85	14.80	15.15
May	15.28	15.30	15.13	15.16	15.29b
July	15.55	15.56	15.38	15.41b	15.56b
Oct	15.64	15.63	15.48	15.48b	15.64b
Dec	15.83	15.83	15.67	15.68	15.83
Jan	15.85	15.85	15.70	15.74	15.90

Spots 15.00, down 10 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	14.86b	14.86	14.70	14.71b	14.86
May	15.12	15.15	14.95	14.98b	15.12b
July	15.38	15.38	15.18	15.24b	14.38
Oct	15.53	15.53	15.34	15.39b	15.55

b Bid. Tone at close.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	....	....	....	14.81	14.96
May	15.22b	15.22	15.05	15.06	15.27
July	15.47	15.47	15.28	15.35	15.50
Oct.	15.63	15.63	15.45	15:45	15.70

Tone at close, quiet but steady.

b—Bid.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
March	8.12	8.12	8.04	8.05	8.18
May	8.17	8.17	8.09	8.11	8.24
July	8.24	8.24	8.16	8.17	8.31
Oct	8.31	8.31	8.23	8.24	8.39
Jan	8.41	8.41	8.33	8.33	8.49

Spots 8.38, down 13 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 4000; (American), 3100.

CANADIAN CALL MONEY LOWER

MONTREAL (AP)—Canadian call money was reduced Monday from 7½ to 7 per cent. 1928.

FORD OF ENGLAND ANNUAL STATEMENT

LONDON—Report of Ford Motor Co., Ltd., of England from its incorporation to Dec. 31, 1929, shows profit of £1,013,506 after depreciation. After deduction of £195,000 for income tax, net profit was £818,506. Common dividend amounted to £700,000 less £140,000 tax deductable, leaving £258,506 carried forward.

The statement does not include dividends receivable from affiliated companies in respect to 1929. During the period a reserve of £811,736 was established, out of which it is proposed to write off £350,000 from items of patents, etc., £250,000 from good will, and £68,325 preliminary expenses, leaving a balance in reserve of £143,411.

SAVANNAH SUGAR'S YEAR

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, earned net profit for dividends of $556,410 as indicated by comparison of surplus accounts as of Dec. 31, 1929 with the previous year. This is equivalent to $11.40 a share on 28,727 common shares after allowing for preferred dividends and compares with indicated net profit in 1928 equivalent to $11.92 per common share. Surplus account in 1929 was increased $152,670 and dividends paid at the rate of $7 on the preferred and $6 on the common totaled $403,740.

BUSINESS IS ON THE MEND

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston monthly business review says in part: Industrial production in the United States, as well as in New England, showed an increase in January from the low level of December. Larger output of automobiles, steel, cotton textiles and shoes was the principal influence. The automobile and steel industries contribute practically no direct influence upon New England industrial production, and the increase in New England in January was somewhat less than that of the entire country.

RCA-VICTOR, INC.

RCA-victor Company, Inc., division of Radio Corporation of America, is to erect a 50-story office building at Lexington Avenue and East Fifty-first Street, New York City. Executive offices of the company will occupy about one-half available space.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

Certain-teed Products Corporation reports for the year ended Dec 31, 1929, net loss of $1,282,586 after depreciation, depletion, interest and income taxes. This compares with net loss in 1928 after similar charges of $426,525 and net profit in 1927 of $2,340,333.

STEADY CALL FOR LEATHER CONTINUES

Buying for Immediate Needs Predominates—Little Change in Prices

The indications are that leather buyers will continue to purchase only as stock is needed during the remainder of the current season. Shoe manufacturers have not responded to offerings that were a clean-up proposition with slight concessions appearing in the prices submitted.

The situation is more encouraging, however, with the larger leather markets booking orders frequently which, in a season's run of trading, makes the loss of contracting negligible.

Oak sole leather is in daily demand. Sole cutters are the larger operators, shoe manufacturers limiting their purchases to a minimum. A tannery run of oak backs is listed at 50 to 48c. Shoe factory bends are offered at 54 to 50c. Demand is spotty and quotations nominal.

Chicago dealers are selling in small lots a line of heavy X selection of bends at 72 to 62c.

The finders are showing no particular interest in the offerings of Texas oak bends, preferring to buy according to requirements. Listed rates for such stock continue unchanged. The X grade is quoted at 73c, the A's at 69c, B's at 64c and the C's at 61c.

Bookings of Oak Offal

Oak offal bookings in the Boston district last week included fair-sized lots of native steer bellies, standard tannage, belting butt trimmed, which sold in carlots at 26c, and in smaller lots at 27c. For back trimmed selections of ordinary tannage 24c to 23c was asked, with a clean-up deal booked at 23c to 22c. New York and Philadelphia dealers report a slight improvement in the demand, with offerings unchanged and a fractional cut conceded on carlots. In both markets rough double shoulders of standard tannage, No. 1 selection, are priced at 43c to 41c, with No. 2's at 40c. A better grade is listed at 44c, with seconds at 42c to 40c. Single shoulders continue quiet and easy, the headless being quoted at 32c to 30c, and those with heads on at 28c. Heads are having a better call, the top grade being obtainable at 14c.

Union tanned sole leather is moving in a moderate way. Prices are nominal, although firmness is manifested in small lot trading. Packer steer backs are listed at 47c to 46c, and cow backs at 45c. The call for bends is sluggish, with No. 2's offered at 55c. Country hide bends are 52c to 51c.

Union offal reflects the dullness noted in whole stock. Steer bellies are steady at 24c to 23c, and cow bellies at 23c to 22c. Light-weight bellies are slow, with cows quoted at 18c and country hide at 17c.

Calfskin More Active

Upper leather prices are low. Calfskin tanners report a slight improvement in daily activities but the demand at present is trending toward the lower grades. The grades featuring this week are selling at 48 to 44c. As the shoemaking season is now at its height, calfskins are expected to become active in all grades.

Side upper leather tanners are booking ordinary-sized transactions. Prices have been well maintained. Chrome, extreme-spread sides, are selling at 27 to 26c for B's, the C grade moving at 25 to 24c and the D's at 23 to 22c.

Split leather is still in a dull period. Patent leather prices on all selections have been refigured. A line of chrome tanned patent sides is obtainable at 30 to 20c. Chrome sides are listed in the B grade at 38 to 34c, with the C grade at 34 to 30c and the D grade at 30 to 26c.

Glazed kid is having a steady though moderate demand in the Boston market, back orders for standard colors absorbing a major part of the receipts. Black kid from 24c a foot downward largely predominates.

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STEEL OUTPUT IN LAST WEEK HOLDS STEADY

Gains Slow Down—Prices Firm—Road, Utility and Pipe Line Demand Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—For the first time this year steel production has failed to forge ahead in operating pace. The general average continues at about 80 per cent of capacity. Companies in the Chicago district have been inclined to step up production, but mills in Ohio and at Pittsburgh have inclined toward curtailment, leaving the general average unchanged.

Production was gaining 5 per cent per week during January; at 3 per cent the first half of February; at 1½ per cent the third week in February. The chief cause of the decline was a slackening in purchasing on the part of the automobile manufacturers. However, the steel makers are confident that the peak of the year has not yet been reached, and that higher rates of production will be attained in March and April.

Steel Prices Steadier

Steel prices have a steadier complexion despite the halt to the operating pace. Steel makers evidently have awakened to the futility of slashing prices further. Though steel prices are the lowest in two years this does not mean that profits are the poorest in that time for the reason that costs of manufacture are constantly being lowered. The installation of so-called continuous mills has been a great boon toward cutting costs. In many instances human hands do not have to touch the steel from the ingot stage to the finished product.

Pig iron prices are not as firm as finished steel due to severe competition from the Alabama makers. Several months ago the Interstate Commerce Commission allowed for a tentative reduction in freight rates from Alabama furnaces to northern consuming points, or until March 31. Now it appears as though this period would be extended to Sept. 30.

Iron Prices Easier

Buffalo iron is reported to have been sold at $16, furnace, a recession of 50c from the official price, while eastern Pennsylvania iron has sold at $18, furnace, compared with official quotations of $19 to $20 a ton. Boston has been the most active pig iron selling center along the Atlantic seaboard, with inquiries for 6000 tons at the close of the week.

The largest pending iron inquiry at New York is for 600 tons. Principal purchases at Philadelphia were several thousand tons of foundry iron by a cast iron pipe maker. The Baldwin Locomotive Works and the General Steel Castings Company, both of Eddystone, Pa., have been in the market for a total of about 2500 tons.

As steel makers find sales of finished steel somewhat disappointing, they are pressing more and more pig iron on the market, rather than converting it into steel. This is also responsible for the lower prices on pig iron.

Road Building Programs

The best prospects for steel demand come from the road builders and public utility and oil companies for steel pipe. Several middle western states have elaborate road-building programs which will require large quantities of concrete reinforcing bars. Awards of such bars during the last fortnight have averaged 8500 tons weekly, compared with 4500 tons weekly at this time last year.

There are about 3000 miles of oil and gas lines in a state of active negotiation. A gas line from Texas to Chicago, which originally was to require 150,000 tons of steel, may be laid doubly and consume 250,000 tons. An oil line is being contemplated from New Jersey to Cleveland. So far the agricultural demand for steel has been one of the most active lines.

Purchasing by the railroads has not been so active of late. However, 1000 more freight cars have been ordered so far this year than for the first two months of last. About 5000 cars are under inquiry. The Seaboard Air Line wants 2000 cars, while the Pacific Fruit Express is expected to come into the market for 1500 to 3000 cars.

Purchasing of track accessories at Chicago has dropped to about 4000 tons weekly, compared with 25,000 tons weekly at the peak early in February. About 50 locomotives are being inquired for.

Steel sales generally along the Atlantic seaboard have been less in February than during January.

Non-Ferrous Markets

Declining prices have characterized the non-ferrous metals generally. Silver dropped sharply to 40 1-2c a pound on Saturday, the lowest price ever recorded for the metal. The price of lead came down $3 a ton on Thursday to the lowest quotation since April, 1928. Zinc declined $1 a ton. Copper held firm only because the price is so thoroughly stabilized. Tin made new lows over a six-year period.

Sagging prices have not been confined to the metals, of course. Cotton, wheat, sugar, cocoa and other commodities weakened perceptibly.

Selling of copper is a trifle brisker, though far below normal for this time of year. Consumption among the electrical equipment manufacturers is probably as good as a year ago, but in automobile production, in building and miscellaneous lines it is considerably less. However, orders for finished copper goods are increasing slowly.

NATIONAL INCOME AND FOOD BILL

More than 26 per cent of the yearly income of the people of the United States is expended for food products, both agricultural and manufactured, according to the publishers of the Encyclopedia Americana, who point out that American "bread baskets" stow away $23,140,000,000 worth of food out of an estimated annual income of $89,000,000,000.

UNITED BISCUIT CO. OF AMERICA

United Biscuit Company of America reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $2,254,097 after interest, federal taxes and including earnings of properties acquired during 1929 for the full year. This compares with $1,475,375 in 1928 after giving effect to the full year's operations of companies acquired during that year.

JOHN R. THOMPSON COMPANY

John R. Thompson Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net of $1,584,836 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $5.28 a share (par $25) on 300,000 shares, compared with $1,152,207, or $4.80 a share, on 240,000 shares in 1928.

NEW BEDFORD GAS PROFIT

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit after all charges of $1,314,000, equal to $6.15 per share on 213,696 shares of stock, compared with $1,120,789 in 1928, equal to $5.24 per share, and $1,048,962 in 1927, equal to $4.90 per share.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.

Net profit of Humble Oil & Refining Company for 1929 is equal to $10.93 a share (par $25) on 2,974,645 shares, compared with $6.50 a share on 2,964,132 shares in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Ajax Rubber 8s '36	45⅛	45⅛
Adams Ex 4s	83¾	83¾
Alleghany 5s '44	102¼	102
Alleghany 5s '49	102	102
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100	100
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102⅞
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅜	1041
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	162¼	159½
Am T & T col '6s	101⅞	101⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105½
Am W W & Elec deb 6s '75	106	106¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88¼	88¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81¾	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅜	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	135¼	135
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101¾	101⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97⅝	97⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	92¾	92¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅝	102⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	102¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	68	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅛	104⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	97¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¾	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	98	97¾
By Products 5½s C	100½	100½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96¼	96¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s	101⅜	101⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¾	114⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Can Pacigc deb 4s	84⅞	84⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅞	101⅝
Can South con 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Cen New Eng 4s	83	83
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55¾	5 5¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98¼	[illegible]
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	92⅞	92⅞
Chi & Q 4s Ill div '49	92½	92⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73	73
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65½	65½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅞	92⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99¾	99¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅜	100¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	88¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94	93⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	95⅛	95⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107⅛	107¼
Colonial Oil 6s	80¼	80¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100½	100½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	[illegible]
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	[illegible]
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87¼	87
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	80½	80½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100½	100½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	69	68⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103½	103½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89¾	89¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¾	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¼	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	98¾
East Tenn Va G 5s' 30	104⅜	104⅜
Edith Roch 6s '28	100½	100½
Erie cv 4s A '53	83⅜	83⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	85⅝	85⅝
Erie 5s '67	95⅝	95½
Erie gen lien	80⅝	80⅝
Erie & ersey 1st 6s 55	111¼	111¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Metals 7s '34	101½	101½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	82½	81⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55½	55
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	97	97
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	63½	63½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅝	106⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	104¾	104¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '40	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 4¼s '61	94¼	94¼
Great Northern 5s '52	109½	109½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95⅜	95⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	101¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99	99
Ind Louisvills 4s	86	86
Inland Steel 4s '78	93	92¾
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100⅛	100¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¾	64¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64¼	64¼
Inter Rap Orans 7s '32	93	93
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	91⅞	91⅞
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97⅜	97⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	86½	85⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97	96¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '42	90¾	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120¾	119¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¾	96⅝
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	84	83¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76⅛	76⅛
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103	103
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¼	103¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100¼	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41	115	114¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97⅝	97⅝
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	90	90
L&N uni 4s '40	94¾	94¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96	96
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100½
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	40	40
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅝	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¼	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo Par rfg 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo Pac 5½s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana Power 5s A '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Co 4½s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Rad 6½s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
N O T & M inc 5s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]
N O T & M 5s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
N O T & M 5½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYC&HR rfg 4½s 2013	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYC&HR rfg 5s 2013	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYC M C	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Chi & St L	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Chi & St L	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Chi & St L	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Edison 5s B '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Edison 6½s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY NH&H cv deb 6s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY NH&H deb 4s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY NH&H	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Tel deb 6s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Am Cement 6½s A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Pac pr 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont Trans 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac Gas & E 5s A '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac P&Lt 5s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan-Am Pet 6s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parmelee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pathe Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Div	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn RR 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peo Gas L&C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Co 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil & Read C&I	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts C C&St L 5s B '75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Elec Pw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ry Lt & P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Svc E & G	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purity Baking 5s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Read Cen RR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remington Rand 5½s '47	[illegible]	97⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	[illegible]	95⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5s	[illegible]	103
Rio G & W col 4s '49	[illegible]	83¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	[illegible]	89⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	[illegible]	90¼
St L & S F 5s	[illegible]	101⅜
St L S W 1st 4s '89	[illegible]	86½
St L S W con 4s '32	[illegible]	98
St L S W 1st	[illegible]	97½
St P & C S L 4½s '41	[illegible]	95¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	[illegible]	59
Seabd A L con 6s '45	[illegible]	73
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	[illegible]	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	[illegible]	93
Shell Union 5s '47	[illegible]	94⅜
Shell Un 5s cv	[illegible]	98½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	[illegible]	92
Sinclair Cn O 7s '37	[illegible]	100¼
Sinclair Cn O	[illegible]	100½
Sinclair Cn O	[illegible]	101⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s	[illegible]	98⅛
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	[illegible]	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	[illegible]	102⅛
So Colo Pow 6s	[illegible]	102¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	[illegible]	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	[illegible]	98
So Pac col 5s	[illegible]	90½
So Ry gen 4s	[illegible]	89⅜
So Ry 4s M & O '38	[illegible]	93⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	[illegible]	104¼
Spring Valley Water 5s '43	[illegible]	99½
Spokane I R 5s	[illegible]	70
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	[illegible]	102¼
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	[illegible]	106¼
Tenn Cen 6s	[illegible]	98
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	[illegible]	105
Tex Corp 5s '44	[illegible]	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	[illegible]	100½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	[illegible]	50½
Third Ave 5s	[illegible]	92⅜
Trans Cont Oil	[illegible]	98
Trans Cont Oil	[illegible]	92
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	[illegible]	102⅞
Trenton Gas 5s	[illegible]	103
Ulster & Del cons 5s '28	[illegible]	81⅛
Union El L & P	[illegible]	102¼
Union Oil Cal 5s	[illegible]	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '47	[illegible]	96¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	86½	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92⅛	92⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅛	98
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87¾	87½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100	99¾
Wabash 5s B '76	91½	91½
Wabash 5s B '76	100	99⅞
Walworth 6s '45	90	90
Warner Quinn 6s '39	102	102
Washington Cen 4s	85¼	85¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅛	103⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¾	81⅜
Western N Y & P 4s '43	90⅛	90⅛
Western Un 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Western Un col 5s '38	101	101
Western Un 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88¾	88¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅝	102⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	32¼	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winch R Arms 7s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	82⅛	81⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar 3	Last Mar 1
3½s '47	99.20	99.2	99.20	99.22	99.22
1st 4¼s '47	101.2	101.31	101.2	101.31	101.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.10	101.10	101.8	101.10	101.8
US 3¾s '43	99.23	99.23	99.23	99.23	99.21
US 4¼s '52	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	83⅜
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	73¾	73¾
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	74¼	74¼
Akershus 5s '63	91¼	91⅜
Antioquia 7s C '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s '45	74⅛	74⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	[illegible]	92⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia 4½s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia 5s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia 5s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 6s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 7s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 7s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium (King) 8s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin 6s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogota (City) 8s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil (US) 8s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brisbane 5s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brisbane 5s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest (City) 6s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can (Dom) 5s '31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can (Dom) 5s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chilean Loan 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christiania (City) 6s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba (Rep) 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark (King) 6s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est R R Co 7s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland 5½s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finnish A 6½s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Nat SS 7s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
French (Rep) 7s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
French (Rep) 7½s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ 7s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ G E 6s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ G E 6½s '50 ex-war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ G E 7s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hansa 6s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy (King) 7s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyons (City) 6s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medellin (C) 7s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meridionale El 7s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex 4s small A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex 4s small A '10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex 4½s small A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex 5s small A '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan (City) 6½s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minas 6½s '59	[illegible]	[illegible]
New So Wales 5s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
New So Wales 5s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway Bank 5s '70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway (King) 5½s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway (King) 6s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway (King) 6s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orient Dev 5½s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Dev 6s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo (City) 6s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo (City) 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris-Lyons 7s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru 6s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poland 7s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhine West '53 ww	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhine West '53 ex-w	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxon State 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxon State 7s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens 7s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens 6½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solvay El Pow 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden (King) 6s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Confed 5½s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toho El Pow 7s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo El L 6s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrol 7½s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulrgawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅜	99⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104	104
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	103¼	103¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87¾	87¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	85
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¼	82¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅛	96

R. L. DAY & CO., ON MILK STREET

R. L. Day & Co., investment bankers, members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, are now located in new quarters at 45 Milk Street, Boston. They were formerly for many years at 35 Congress Street. The Day Trust Company which was organized about a year ago with a capital of $2,500,000 and surplus of $250,000 opened its new offices at 45 Milk Street today.

DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.

Dennison Manufacturing Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net earnings of $1,275,310. After 8 per cent dividends on debenture stock and 7 per cent preferred dividends, $765,643 remained for management and employee stock and addition to net worth. Net earnings in previous years were: 1928, $1,271,930; 1927, $1,174,544, and in 1926, $1,221,824.

LOUISIANA BOND AWARD

NEW YORK—Syndicate headed by Bankers Company of New York was awarded issue of $6,000,000 State of Louisiana Highway Bonds at competitive bidding Saturday. Issue, known as Series C bonds, will mature serially from March 15, 1931, to 1950. Successful group's figure was 102.64 for 5s, equivalent to interest basis of 4.725 per cent.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

PARIS—Banca Commerciale Italiana declared dividend for 1929 of 13 per cent, the same as for 1928, and reports net profits for the year of 114,351,000 lire, compared with 114,161,000 in 1928.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch's'g power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
Feb., week ended Feb. 7	93.4	107.1
Feb., week ended Feb. 14	93.1	107.5
Feb., week ended Feb. 21	92.2	108.4
Feb., week ended Feb. 28	91.1	108.8

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 3	Last Mar. 1
55	Aero Und	15½	15½	15½	17
110	Am & Cont	19½	19	19⅛	19½
5200	Am Found	29	28⅜	28⅝	28½
350	Am Pneu	7	7	7	..
645	Am T&T	243½	239¾	241	241¼
15	Amoskeag	15½	15½	15½	..
1200	Andes Pet	.45	.45	.45	.45
250	Av Ser NE	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	..
200	Ariz Com	1½	1½	1½	1¼
100	Ork Nat	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Bos El	79	79	79	80
30	Bos El 1pf	109	109	109	108
70	Bos El 2pf	97	97	97	..
10	Bos & Alb	178	178	178	178
255	B&M pr pf	111	110	110	110
30	Bos Prop	25½	25	25½	25⅝
10	Brown pf	82	82	82	..
80	Cal & Hec	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
5	Chi Junct pf	103	103	103	..
275	City Service	35¼	33¾	35¼	33½
10	Con Sec	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
35	Cop Range 15½	15½	15½	15½	..
830	Cred Alli	17⅝	17	17	..
75	Cr C & Int	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
1590	East SS	33¼	29½	22⅛	29½
220	East SS 1pf	95	93½	95	..
50	E Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
105	E G&Fuel	31¾	31	31¾	31¼
140	E G&F pf	94¼	94	94¼	94¼
67	Edison Elec	260	258	260	260
220	Em Asso	26	25½	26	25½
760	Gen Capital	52½	50¼	50¼	51
550	Ind Mort	15¾	14⅛	15Z	13¼
770	Int Carriers	16½	16½	16½	16½
5	Island Crk	40	40	40	41⅞
15	Isle Royale	11	11	11	..
10	Jenk Tel	3	3	3	..
15	Me Cent	85	84	85	..
4800	Mass Util	11⅝	10¾	11	10
10	Mergenthal	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
525	Nash	51	49⅞	50¼	51¼
80	Nat Leather	1½	1½	1½	..
50	NE Tel	144½	144	144	..
1165	NE Tel rts	8¼	8	8⅛	8
1380	No Butte	4	3¾	4	3⅞
9	Norw Worc	130¼	130¼	130¼	..
80	Old Domin	9	9	9	..
1250	Pocahontas	15½	15	15	15½
5	Pub Util	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
610	Quincy Min	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	36¼
490	Shawmut	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
10	So Sur	27½	27½	27½	..
70	Stone Web	98⅛	96⅛	96⅛	98⅛
9	Sull Mach	52	52	52	52
120	Swift & Co	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	32¾
3360	Tower Mfg	3	2	2⅜	2
110	Un Twist D	30	30	30	..
140	Uni Car F	41½	41½	41½	..
1780	Uni Found	44	43¼	43¾	43¼
40	Uni Shoe	65	64½	64½	64½
101	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
678	US&El Pow	20½	19⅝	20	19½
690	US&Over	18	17½	17½	17¾
10	Util Eq pf	80	80	80	79½
40	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
200	Utah Met	.58	.52	.52	..
10	Walth'm ppf	97	96¼	96¼	..
10	Westfield	23⅛	23¼	23¼	..
50	Whitt Mfg	1½	1½	1½	..

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 3	Last Mar. 1
10000	Hung 7s	79	79	79	..
2000	Leip 7s	81	81	81	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	98½	98½	98½	..
5000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
7000	Wst T&T 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	4¾
Customers' loans	5@5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	39⅞c	42¼c
Bar silver in ondon	18 15-16d	19d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$82,000,000	$863,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	1,223,000,000
Balances	46,000,000	152,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	113,000,000
F. R. bank credit	45,012,322	145,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅞@3¾
60 days	3⅞@3¾
90 days	3⅞@3¾
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4 @3⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	4½
New York	4	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	6
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6	Sofia	6
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	7	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85 15-16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0491	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392¾	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2385½	.2386	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409¼	.1409¼	.1407
Czecho'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674¼	.2676½	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129⅞	.0128⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4008	.4008½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1206	.1212	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684¼	.2684	.268
Switzerland—franc	.19296	.1929¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅜	.0176⅜	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3762½	.3700	
Shanghai—tael	.4750	.4550	*
India—rupee	.3623	.3621	.3650
Japan—yen	.4928	.4925	.4934
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3780	.4770	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1125	.1125	.1196
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8919	.8835	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99½	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.2912½	.3025	.4985

*Par unsettled.

FEDERATED CAPITAL GAINS

Federated Capital Corporation reports in its ninth interim statement that the net worth of the securities held by the company increased $102,039 in December, $297,480 in January and about $150,000 in February, making a total gain in the three months of $549,519. The company holds 272 stocks of representative industrial companies and banks of the country and looks for increasing values of its equities. Dividend rate on the $10 par common stock has been increased to 16 per cent cash in addition to stock dividends.

FRENCH LINE DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Equitable Trust Company of New York, as depositary of certain common "B" stock of Compagnie General Transatlantique (French Line) under agreement dated March 15, 1928, has received a dividend of 12.3 francs for six months on this stock of 600 francs each. The equivalent thereof distributable to holders of American shares is 47.4 cents per share, and will be paid March 17 to holders of record March 10.

UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORP.

NEW YORK—United States Radiator Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31, net profit of $1,037,528 after charges and taxes, compared with $548,878 in the previous year.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
A			
1 Aero war	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
2 All Amer Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
2 Allegheny Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅝
5 Allied Aviation	[illegible]	[illegible]	1½
1 Aluminum Co Am	318	318	318
1 Am Brit & Cont	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅞
1 Am Chain (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
14 Am Cit P&L B (10%F)	[illegible]	[illegible]	26½
7 Am Com Pw A (10%F)	[illegible]	[illegible]	25¾
1 Am Com Pw B (10%F)	[illegible]	[illegible]	38⅝
9 Am Cyan B (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	26
5 Am Equities	[illegible]	[illegible]	17⅜
22 Am & Fgn Pw war	[illegible]	[illegible]	67¾
10 Am Gas & El (1A)	[illegible]	[illegible]	139½
2 Am Invest B	[illegible]	[illegible]	12⅞
9 Am Invest War	[illegible]	[illegible]	5½
†25 Am Lt & Tr pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	268½
†25 Am Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	60⅛
1 Am Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
139 Am Super-Power (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
1 Am Sup-P 1pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	98¼
1 Am Super-Pow pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	95
5 Am Yvette	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
2 Anchor Post Fence	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅛
1 Arizona Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Ark Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	13½
99 Ark Nat Gas A	[illegible]	[illegible]	13¼
2 Asso El Ind Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	6¼
24 Asso G & El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	43
12 Asso G&E deb rts	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅝
1 Asso Rayon pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	52½
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅜
1 Atl Lobos pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅜
1 Atl [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25¼
1 Atlas Plywood	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
3 Autom Mus A	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅛
6 Autom V M cv pr pt	[illegible]	[illegible]	15½
B			
1 Bahia Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅝
50 †Baumann (L) pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	79⅞
3 Bliss E W	[illegible]	[illegible]	25⅝
13 Blue Ridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	11¾
9 Blue Rdg cvt pf 3R	[illegible]	[illegible]	41⅜
10 Brazil Tr & Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	38
6 Bridgeport Mach	[illegible]	[illegible]	4¾
1 Burma Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
C			
7 Cable & Wire B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 CAM Co vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58 Can Marc Wireless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Can Pac Ry new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Carib Syn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Carnegie Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Celanese Corp Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Cen Pub Ser Del n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Cen States Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 Cen [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Centrifugal Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Chesap & Ohio new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42 Chic & RI rts wi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
277 Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cities Serv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 City Mach & Tool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Club Alum Uten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Colon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Comweal & So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Comstock Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Cons Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Cons G & E Balt rts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Cons Instrument	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Cons [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Copeland Prod A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 Cord Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Corroon & Rey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Cortez Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Creole Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 Cresson Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Crocker & Wheeler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Crown Cent Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Curtiss Flying	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D			
2 Davenport Hosiery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Dayton Airplane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Deere & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Deere & Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Deisel Wem Gilbert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Detroit Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Dixie Gas Util	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Doehler Die-Cast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Douglas Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Driver Harris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Dubilier Condenser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Durant Mot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E			
2 East States Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	27½
1 Eastern Gas & Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	31⅞
1 Eastern Util A	[illegible]	[illegible]	12¾
24 Eisler Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	20½
24 Eisler Elec rts	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-16
270 El Bond & Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	103½
6 El Pow Asso	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
2 El Pow Asso A	[illegible]	[illegible]	32⅝
1 El P & L opt war	[illegible]	[illegible]	44⅞
18 Electric Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
2 Elec Share war	[illegible]	[illegible]	99⅜
2 Empire Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	57⅞
5 Empire Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅛
1 Emp Pub Ser A	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
3 Europ El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
F			
3 Fabrics Finishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	5½
5 Falcon Lead Min	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Fan Farm Candy	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
2 Fiat deb rts	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
8 Fokker Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	22⅜
2 Ford Mot Can A	[illegible]	[illegible]	29⅞
2 Fourth Nat Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	46⅛
9 Fox Theater A	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½
G			
1 Garlock Packing	[illegible]	[illegible]	26⅛
12 Gen Bak	[illegible]	[illegible]	2⅞
6 Gen Bak pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	38⅞
4 Gen Elec Ltd reg	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
5 Gen G&E A cut div	[illegible]	[illegible]	14¼
2 Gen Real & Ut pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	12¾
2 Gen Theat Eq pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	80½
1 Glen Alden Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	114
2 Globe Underwriters	[illegible]	[illegible]	15¼
28 Gold Seal Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	3-16
2 Golden Center Min	[illegible]	[illegible]	2½
1 Golden [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5½
1 Goldfield Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
4 Goldman Sachs	[illegible]	[illegible]	39⅜
2 Graymur	[illegible]	[illegible]	38⅜
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pen	[illegible]	[illegible]	131¾
H			
1 Hazeltine	[illegible]	[illegible]	29
5 Hudson Bay M&S	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅜
3 Humble Oil & Ref	[illegible]	[illegible]	83
5 *Hydro El Serv	[illegible]	[illegible]	42¾
I			
1 Ill Pipe Line	310	310	310
†50 Ill Pipe Line COD	307	307	307
2 *Imp Oil Can war	[illegible]	[illegible]	24¼
24 Ind Ter Ilum	[illegible]	[illegible]	41⅜
1 Insull Util	[illegible]	[illegible]	67¾
2 Ins Co Nor Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	79¼
10 Intercon Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
2 Internat Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	19⅛
1 Inter Saf Raz B	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅝
1 Inter Sup Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	38½
9 Inter Util A	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
3 Interstate Equit	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅞
1 Irving Air Chute	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
1 Ital Superpow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅞
3 Ital Super deb rt	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
K			
†25 Koppers Coke pf	97	97	97
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
2 Yakey Fdr & Mach	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
1 Lefcourt Realty	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
2 Lehman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	94½
1 Lerner Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	45¼
3 Loew's war	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅛
4 Lone Star Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
6 Long Is Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	49
2 Louisiana L E	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅛
M			
1 Marconi Int Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½
13 Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
5 Marshall Fields	[illegible]	[illegible]	50⅜
4 Mavis Bottling Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	1¼
1 Massey Harris	[illegible]	[illegible]	33
*10 Mayflower Assoc	[illegible]	[illegible]	63¼
1 McGraw Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
49 Memphis Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	18⅜
2 Metro Ch Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	21¼
13 Mid West Util	[illegible]	[illegible]	32⅝
2 Midland Sted 2nd pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	21¼
2 Miss R Fuel ww	[illegible]	[illegible]	21⅜
2 Mo Kans P L	[illegible]	[illegible]	23⅝
1 Mountain Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅜
N			
1 Natl Am Co cut div	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¾
10 Natl Aviation	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅛
1 Nat Fam Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	18⅝
1 Natl Fuel Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	31⅛
7 Natl Investors	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
2 Natl Steel x-w	[illegible]	[illegible]	64⅞
*2 Nat Sugar Ref NJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	37⅞
1 Nestle Le Mur A	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
†50 New Eng Tel & T	[illegible]	[illegible]	144⅝
2 New Te[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 N Jersey Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Newport Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 New Quincy Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 New York Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Niagara Hud Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Niag Hud P A war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Niag Hud P B war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Niles Bem Pond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Noma Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Noranda Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 No Am Aviation	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¾
1 No Am Util Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½
O			
6 Ohio Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
P			
5 Pac Coast Bis pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	79
2 Pacific Pub Ser	[illegible]	[illegible]	37
41 Pandem Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
3 Paramount Cab	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¼
38 Pennroad Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	15⅛
12 Petroleum Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	20½
6 Pilot Radio A	[illegible]	[illegible]	12⅞
6 Pitney Bowes	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½
2 Plymouth Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	25½
3 Polymet Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	13¾
2 Prince & Whitely	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¾
2 Prince & Whitely pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	37½
12 Prudential Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	17½
26 Ppb Util	[illegible]	[illegible]	20⅝
R			
20 Radio Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	26
50 †Ry & Lgt Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
2 Reliance Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	21¼
1 Repub Steel Cor	[illegible]	[illegible]	94½
1 Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]	25¼
2 Rockl L&P tr ctf	[illegible]	[illegible]	22⅝
1 Ross Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅝
S			
17 St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	24¼
2 Salt-Creek Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅞
2 Schlettler & Zander	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝
8 Selected Indust	[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅞
1 Sel Ind all ctf	[illegible]	[illegible]	74¾
5 Shenandoah	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
2 Shenandoah pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	42⅝
2 Silica Gel ctf	[illegible]	[illegible]	27⅛
1 Sistc Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
1 South Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅞
5 Southern Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
2 South Ice Ut B	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½
2 Southland Royalty	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
2 Southwest Dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
1 Southwest G Ut	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
2 Span & Gen rcts	[illegible]	[illegible]	2⅛
1 Standard Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅜
9 Stand Oil Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	50⅝
1 Stand Pow & Lt B	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
5 Starrett Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅝
1 Stein & Co pf	85	85	85

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Stinnes Hugo	8	8	8
1 Stutz Mot Car Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Sunray Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Superheater	4½	44½	44½
4 Swift & Co new	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
11 Swift Int	33	32⅝	32⅝
T			
4 Technicolor Inc	83	81	82
2 Thermoid Co	22¾	22⅝	22¾
3 Third Nat Invest	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
7 Transamer Corp	44⅞	45	45
1 Transcont Air Tr	9¼	9¼	9¼
133 Transamer Corp rts	2c	1c	1c
27 Tri Cont Corp	16½	15¾	16¼
2 Tri Cont Corp war	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1 Tri Utilities	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
¶250 Tubize Art Silk B	136	133½	134¾
U			
2 Ulen & Co	20	20	20
1 Ungerleider Fin	34	34	34
1 Union Twist Drill	31	31	31
3 United Carr Fast	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	40	40	40
2 United Corp war	21½	21⅜	21⅜
40 Uni Founders Corp	43¾	43½	43½
195 United Gas	37¾	35¼	37
11 Un Lt & Pow A	43	41⅝	41⅝
2 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	109⅜	108⅛	108⅛
5 US & I Sec 3d pd	77	77	77
9 U S Dairy Prod B	18	18	18
19 U S Elec Pow	20½	20	20¼
2 U S Foil B	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 U S Lines pf	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1 Univer Pictures	11½	11½	11½
6 Utility Equities	17	16⅝	17
11 Util Pow & Lt	24⅜	24	24
2 Util P & Lt B ctf	50	50	50
1 Utility & Indus	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
V			
5 Vacuum Oil (4)	91⅝	91⅛	91½
2 Venezuelan Pet (.20)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Vick Finance	8⅝	8½	8½
W			
1 Watson (J W) Co	2¾	2¾	2¾

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)	High	Low	1:00
2 Am G&E 5s'28	94	93¾	94
9 Am P&L 6s 2016	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 Am Solv 6½s '36 xw	93½	93½	93½
3 Appalach Pw 5s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	95	94¾	95
1 Asso G&E 5s '68	79	79	79
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48 xw	90	90	90
9 Asso Tel U 5½s C '44	104	103½	103½
1 Atlas Plywd 5½s '43	84	84	84
230 Balt & O 4½s '60	99⅛	99	99
5 Bates Valve 6s '42 ww	103	103	103
1 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	100½	100½	100½
1 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Cap Adm 5s A '53 ww	90	90	90
3 Caroline PL 5s '56	100	100	100
13 Cent St El 5½s '54	83	82½	83
1 Cent StP&L 5½s '53	90	90	90
55 Chi RIP RR '60 wi	99⅛	98⅞	99
2 Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
1 Cleve El Illum 7s '41	106½	106½	106½
2 Cont Gas&El5sA58	87	86½	86½
19 Crown Z'back 6s40wi	98⅜	98	98
1 Denv & Salt Lake 6s60	83	83	83
1 DixGlfGas6½sA'37ww	83	83	83
10 Ed Elec Ill 5s 33	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 El Pow&Lt 5s 2030	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	91½	91½	91½
7 Gen Thea Eq 6s 44	135	133½	133½
12 Gen W W&E 6sB'44	95	95	95
2 Georgia Pow 5s '67	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	94½	94½	94½
9 Houst GG 6½s'43ww	80	79¾	80
14 Houst GG 6sA'43	81	80⅛	80½
5 IllPw&Lgt 5½s'57	89	89	89
26 InsullUtilInv6sB'40	106½	106¼	106⅛
13 Inters Pow 5s '57	90	88¾	90
1 Invest Co 5s A'47 xw	79	z	79
1 Invest Eq 5sA'47 xw	75	75	75
2 Lehigh PS 6sA2026	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Lone Star Gas 5s '42	97⅜	97	97
3 Long Isl Lt 6s'45	105½	105½	105½
1 Manitoba Pw 5½sA'51	97	97	97
6 Mass Gas 5½s '46	103	103	103
3 Memphis Nat Gas 6s'43	99	99	99
15 Miss R Fuel 6s'44ww	114⅛	114	114
1 Miss Riv F 6s '44 xw	93½	93½	93½
5 Montrl LH&P 5s A '5	99	99	99
13 Morris & Co 7½'30	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 N E G & E 5s '48	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 N Y For 5½ '48 ww	87	87	87
1 NY Pow&L 4½ '67	92½	92½	92½
8 Nor A Ed 5s C '69	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
1 Nor I P Serv 5s C '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Nor West Pow 6s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Ohio Pw 4s D '56	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Penn O Ed 6s 50 xw	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Phila Ra Tr 6s '62	89½	89½	89½
1 Poor & Co 6s' 39	105½	105½	105½
1 Snider Pack 6s '32	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
4 SEP & L 6s A 2025xw	104½	104¼	104¼
2 So Cal Ed 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
16 So Nat Gas 6s '44	93¾	93¼	93¾
9 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	98⅝	98½	98½
2 Swift Co 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Texas City Gas 5s '48	82	82	82
1 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7 Tri Util 5s '79	85	84⅜	84⅜
6 Util P & Lt 5s '59 ww	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
122 Warner Br 6s '39	107	106¼	106¼
1 Wash Wt Pw 5s '60	100	100	100
5 Webster Mil 6½s '33	92¾	92¾	92¾
33 West Pw 5½s A '57	123½	120	120
20 West Union 5s '60 wi	101	100½	101

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	1:00
10 Buen A Prov7½s'47	99¼	99	99
3 B A Prov 7s '52	96	96	96
3 Chile Mtg B 6s '62	87½	87½	87½
7 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	87	86½	87
1 Cuba Rep 5½s '45 wi	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
34 Europ Elec 6½s '65	100	100	100
4 Gelsenkirchen 6s '34	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Guan & W RR 6s '58 A	50	50	50
2 Hanover Cred 6s '31	98½	98½	98½
4 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	91	91	91
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	84	84	84
1 PrussiaFS6s'52	86	86	86
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	83	83	83
10 Russian6½s ctf NC'19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Russian5½s'21	5½	5½	5½
10 Russian5½s ctf '21	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Saarbrueck 7s'35	98½	98½	98½
1 Stinnes7s'46 xw	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
20 TietzLeon7½s'46 xw	95	95	95
2 Un Stl W6½sA'47 ww	89½	89½	89½

asActual sales. xdEx-dividend. aPlus extra in stock. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. rCash or stock.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 3	Wk.Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.33½	$1.30¼	$1.60½
Corn 2 yellow	1.02¼	.99¼	1.15¾
Oats, white	.53	.52½	.63
Flour	6.25	6.00	6.60
Beef, family	28.50	28.00	31.00
Pork	30.00	29.50	29.50
Lard	.1115	.1115	.1240
Cotton, mid-up	.1510	.1530	.2080
Zinc	.0515	.0520	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	34.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1800
Tin	.3726½	.3875	.4987½
Rubber	.1562½	.1550	.2520
[illegible]	.0495	.0495	.0490
[illegible]	.0600	.0625	.0710
[illegible] cloth	.0525	.0525	....

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

5TH MONTH!!
It Never Rains
Youthful Comedy Hit with CARL JULIUS
NOW AT BAYES THEATRE
44TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Broken Dishes
5th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy
with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

BOSTON

COPLEY Eves. 8:30 Tues., Thur. & Sat 2:30
YOUR LAST CHANCE—FINAL WEEK
THE GHOST TRAIN
NOTE! After Each Performance the Train Effect Will Be Shown on the Stage in Full View of the Audience.
NEXT WEEK A NIGHT OFF

WILBUR THEATRE
NEXT MON.—2 Wks. Only
Wed. Mat.—50c to $1.50
Nights—50c to $2.50
Sat. Mat.—50c to $2.00
SEATS TODAY
Change of Play Each Performance
CHICAGO CIVIC SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY PRESENTS
FRITZ LEIBER in the PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

DIVIDENDS

Electric Auto Lite Company declares the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The American Writing Paper Company's quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred is payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Lamson & Hubbard Corporation declared $1.75 dividend on the preferred stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 11. This reduces arrearage to $40 per share on the preferred stock. Payments on the preferred of $4 per share were made each year from 1925 to 1927 inclusive, and of $5 per share in 1928 and 1929.

Endicott Johnson declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Borg-Warner Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Holland Furnace Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Royal Baking Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Cavanagh Dobbs declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Ward Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stoc kof record March 17.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., declared an initial dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, placing the issue on a $2 annual basis. Three months ago an initial dividend of 1 per cent in stock was declared. Regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the first preferred and 87½ cents a share on no-par preferred were also declared. All three dividends are payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

Sherwin, Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., declared a bonus of 5 cents on the common together with regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, all payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Central Alloy Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

General American Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 in cash and 1 per cent in stock, payable April 1 to stock of record Mar. 13.

National Tea Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record Mar. 14.

Warner Quinlan Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 3, to stock of record Mar. 14.

Brunswick Balke Collender declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Sterling Motor Truck declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

State Theater Company, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.1	Last Feb.28
100	Allied Motor	17	17	17	17¼
50	Am Com Pw A	26	26	26	25
650	Art Metal Wks	23⅝	23	23	23½
300	As Tel Util	29¼	28⅞	29	29¼
550	Atlas Stores	25⅝	25	25	25
450	Brown Fence	25	24½	25	25⅝
900	Burnham Trad	36	35½	36	36
50	Butler Bros	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
250	Ceco Mfg	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
1650	Cent Pub Srv A	39	39	39	39
850	Cent&SW Util	28¾	28	28½	28½
4050	Chicago Corp	14⅛	13⅞	14	14¼
800	Chi Corp pf	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝
400	Chicago Inves	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
50	Com Wat Serv	275⅛	275⅛	275⅛	274
7500	Cont Chgo	67½	67	67⅜	67⅛
850	El House Ut	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43¾
50	Gleaner C Har	32	32	32	32
950	Grt Lakes Air	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅞
100	Hormell & Co	33	33	33	32¾
1900	Inland Util	26½	26	26¼	26⅛
350	Insull Ut Inv	67¾	67½	67¾	67¾
2350	Kalamazoo Stove	65¾	64½	65	65½
50	Keystone Steel	18½	18½	18½	18½
750	Libby, McNeil	20⅛	20	20	20
150	Manh Dearborn	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
250	Mer & Mfr A	26	25½	26	26
75000	Mid Utilities	33	32¾	32⅞	33
150	Mid Ut pf	104	103¼	104	103
1400	Mo-Kan Pipe	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
400	Nat Sec Inv	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅞
100	No Am Car	38½	38	38½	33½
50	N A Lt & Pwr	70	70	70	70
100	Q R S DeVry	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
50	Rollins Hos pf	43½	42¾	42½	43
100	Sangamo Elec	37½	37½	37½	37
150	Seab Ut Snares	7¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝
150	Stand Dredge	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25⅝
700	Swift & Co	32½	32½	32½	32½
600	Swift Int'l	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
300	Unit C Am pf	15⅝	15	15⅝	15¾
200	U S Gypsum	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
1850	Util & Ind	22⅜	22	22	22¼
450	Ut & Ind pf	27½	27	27	27¼
100	Vortex Mfg	25½	25½	25½	25¾
100	ortex Mfg A	29½	29½	29½	29¾
2400	WintonEngine	53¾	52½	53	53
200	Yates-AmMch pf	14⅝	14	14⅝	15

Stock sales today, 731,306.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDER

Orders for 6800 tons of structural steel have been placed with the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and other railroads entering the Union Station at Chicago for use in grade seperation work.

KAUFMAN DEPARTMENT STORES

Net profit of Kaufman Department Stores for 1929 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to $2.54 a share, par $12.50, on 587,587 shares of common, compared with $2.12 a common share in 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54. De Beers was 9⅝; Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 18 15-16d an ounce. Money was 3⅞ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅞@3½ per cent; three months 3⅜@3⅞ per cent.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

MEI LAN-FANG
CHINA'S GREATEST ACTOR
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY OF ACTORS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS, DIRECT from PEKIN
NATIONAL THEA., 41st St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

EVELYN LAYE
in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
SHUBERT THEATRE
W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thur. and Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

NEW AMSTERDAM Thea., W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FRED & DOROTHY STONE in the musical extravaganza "RIPPLES"
When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON STOCK MARKET HAS HEAVY TONE

Budget and Indian Tariff News Depressing—Shell Issue Poorly Received

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—An unfavorable impression has been made by the Government's civil estimates for the next financial year owing to a net addition of £44,000,000 which it will be necessary to include in the forthcoming budget.

New capital issues in February totaled £26,000,000, which compares with £17,000,000 in January and £5,000,000 in December, but this apparent indication of a moderate trade revival requires the important qualification that the public demand for securities is not keen, that there is no market for speculative industrial flotations, and, even in the case of sound bonds, several issues were left largely in the hands of their underwriters.

Call money is in short supply, but there is no stringency reflected in the open-market discount rate, which averages 3⅜ per cent for 90 days. There is a notable contraction in the volume of bills offered from the Continent, particularly from Germany, whose borrowers are reported turning more to Amsterdam than to London for discounts.

The stock market is depressed by the unfavorable news relating to the civil estimates, and also has been unfavorably affected by the proposed Indian tariff on cotton goods, made in the face of the British Cabinet's objection to such a measure.

The Shell issue of £5,000,000 7 per cent preference shares at 25s. has been poorly received, the underwriters being reported left with 82 per cent of the issue, when opened at 9d. discount. The price of the issue was too high but when arrangements for it were made two houses expressed a willingness to take firm £1,000,000 each. This, the first failure of a Shell issue in many years, may affect the rumored intention of Royal Dutch to make a 5 per cent bond issue in New York.

The letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Cables and Wireless Company asking an inquiry on the Postoffice's decision on beam radio stimulated the A stock of the company, which is now 59 after touching 60, the B stock being quoted at 27.

There is fresh weakness in tin at £167 17s. 6d. a ton, the February figures not being considered reassuring.

There has been some unfavorable comment on the position of Anglo-Oriental in view of a notice sent to preference shareholders postponing the dividend two months, or until after the annual meeting. This course of action is unprecedented.

Suspension of production by Branson Art Silk was no surprise, the company never having reached commercial production stage at anything like current market prices.

Brazilian Traction is 38⅞ on favorable rumors which are becoming more persistent. A strong demand for Fords arose from United States sources after earnings and dividend figures had been revealed, the price now being £3 5-16.

Markings on the official list Friday were 5314 compared with 5059 on Feb. 21. The Financial News index of British shares was 82.7 per cent Friday compared with 84.1 per cent Feb. 21.

NEWPORT CO. INCOME UP

The Newport Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after interest, taxes and all other charges, of $1,682,285, equivalent after class A dividends to $3.28 a share on 432,517 common shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1929. This compares with 1928 net after similar charges of $685,427, equal after class A dividends to $1.16 a share on 254,838 common shares. Sales for 1929 totaled $11,084,647, compared with $7,494,727 in 1928.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION

Net profit of Marlin-Rockwell Corporation for 1929 is equal to $7.43 a share on the 364,145 shares, compared with $6.94 a share, on 362,145 shares in 1928.

BUY KRAFT PHENIX CHEESE

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for purchase of the assets of the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation by the National Dairy Products Corporation.

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33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

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102 GT. RUSSELL ST. W. C. 1
Phone: Museum 4446 Open Sundays

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Luncheon & Tea Rooms
Excellent Lunch 1/6 & 2/-. Country Tea 1/3. Homemade Cakes, Scones & Jam. Devonshire Cream & New Laid Eggs. Everything fresh and clean.
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EXCELLENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Open on Sunday
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge
MODERATE PRICES

THE OrangeTree
94 New Bond St., W. 1
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Luncheons & Teas
Home-made cakes a speciality

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Good Food Prices Reasonable
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RESTAURANT
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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT GROVES
A SPECIALITY
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Clermont *(The Gem of the Hills)* Florida

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, 144 Strathmore Road — 5-room suite with breakfast nook heated, in a 2-family house.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FURNISHED COTTAGES to rent for the summer; 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath and extra toilet, open fireplace; 2-car garage; near bay and station; $500.00.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 3 bedrooms; 2-car garage, $400.00.

EDWARDS, SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

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Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—MEN

N. Y. C.—Experienced chauffeur; private family; references. Box J-4. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BILLS DRAFTED TO TIGHTEN REIN UPON UTILITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

to checking these abuses, the commission recommended legislation to give the Department of Public Utilities power to terminate such contracts covering a period in excess of one year where the price charged was found to be excessive, unless the parties were willing to continue at a price found by the department to be reasonable.

Another bill, to give the department needed information, required the filing of all long-term contracts as a part of the annual return required of gas and electric companies.

The question of rates is considered in the report on a general basis. Rates for domestic lighting were said to be unduly high. Whether or not such reduction in rates as has taken place is commensurate with either the lowered cost of production resulting from technical improvements, or with the gain resulting from increasing volume of business was not clear to the commission. A thorough analysis on this question was declared to be beyond its time and means.

Rate Base Unchanged

Continuation of fixing the rate base largely upon the actual cash investment, an established Massachusetts custom, was recommended. The commission suggests that a case coming from such a background as exists in the State, where both the community and the companies have acquiesced in the method of regulation for many years, might conceivably lead to a result different from the line of decisions giving dominant weight to reproduction cost.

No preference between public and private operation was expressed by the commission. It thought that the municipal plants, however, served as a desirable check on abuse in the industry by other concerns, for they have kept the possibility of public ownership in the foreground.

Where a municipality is dissatisfied with private ownership, the commission thought its entrance into the business should be facilitated, with a fair compensation being paid the private company for its property. To simplify the procedure of changing control from private to municipal ownership, a bill is introduced providing for placing entirely in the hands of the Department of Public Utilities the decision on what property shall be taken and what price shall be paid for it. The one limitation would be that the company should not be allowed less than the actual amount involved.

The commission opposed legislation designed either to break up existing systems or restrict future consolidations, but was in accord with the present policy of allowing the greatest possible freedom to private enterprise and initiative consistent with the protection of public interests.

"We unequivocally condemn any ownership of newspapers by gas and electric interests but we de not consider any legislation on the subject necessary," the report reads.

A warning was sounded against increasing foreign control of the industry. No legislation was recommended, however, as the commission could see no way at present to effectively prevent the issue without impairing the value of company shares and running the risk of diminishing the flow of capital into the industry. It advised the strengthening of the industry through the energy of state business interests.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mr. F. K. Henderson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs F. K. Henderson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. A. M. Arney, London, England.
Walter E. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. J. B. Gay, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. J. B. Gay, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph B. Gay Jr., Brookline, Mass.
Jessie E. Thorssell, New York, N. Y.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Me.

CALENDAR CHANGE SOUGHT

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Committees for the reform of the present calendar system have been formed in all South American countries, Moses B. Cotsworth, head of the Fixed Calendar League, said Feb. 28, before departing for Ecuador and Colombia.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS for boy 6 and girl 9; must speak excellent French and have excellent references; if possible would like someone able to play tennis and games with the children; exceptional opportunity. Write giving phone number Box V-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Secretary-stenographer, with some experience; good opportunity. E. D. LUTHER, Room 417, 42 Church St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Mother and child (5 years), returning to home in Detroit, would like to take along companion-housekeeper; family of 3, Christian Scientist preferred. K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS wanted to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., or any other destination; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At Ventnor, Atlantic City, N. J., corner residence. See W. F. Haverstick, 5309 Atlantic Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

MANTOLOKING, N. J.—For sale, bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, large porch; double-car garage; $8500 unfurnished, $10,500 furnished; easy terms. S. W. REESE, 114 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—For sale, in good neighborhood, 8-room house, large porch, single-car garage, old shade trees; $12,500, easy terms. Apply MRS. SHERMAN REESE, 114 Elmer Street, Westfield, New Jersey.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Ave. — Board and rooms, with and without bath. Telephone B. B. 2065.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

BOSTON—Furnished room joining bath; modern apartment; elevator; no other roomers; reasonable. 11 Queenberry St., Suite 39.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Sunny front rooms, large and small; reasonable; privileges. Copley 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

NEW YORK CITY, 495 West End Ave. Apt. 5-W—Large double bed-sitting room, twin day beds, semi-private bath; business women; elevator apartment. Phone Susquehanna 5433.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 140th (Apt. 8)—Attractive single room; closet, running water; convenient to subway, bus and trolley. Edgecombe 9267.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, attendant position by young woman, also housekeeper or governess. Box W-10. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CENTER MORICHES, L. I.—Charming summer home (furnished) on water (Moriches Bay), 8 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, twin beds; abundant shade, improved street, all improvements; barn. CHARLES OSBORNE, Bellport, Long Island.

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NEW YORK CITY, 179 West 88th—3 rooms, large living room, 2 separate bedrooms, tiled bath; kitchenette; attractive, clean; rent $100. Vacant April 1st. POSTEL.

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TWO persons to motor for several weeks this summer, agreeing to share expenses of car and chauffeur; trips according to wishes of party. X-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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FOR SALE—Tuxedo suit, size 42, sl[illegible] used, but in perfect condition. [illegible] CLEANSING SHOP, 153 Suther[illegible] Brighton, Mass.

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For the little tots and grown-ups.
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Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
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The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.
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ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Clothing
208 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known.
By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Printing
STATIONERY
Williams Printing Company
445 West Pike St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Parson-Souder's Company
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

"Let Us Do Your Dirty Work"
"We Wash 'Em Behind the Ears"
QUICK SERVICE AUTO LAUNDRY
at Motor Inn Super Service Station
Sixth Street Bridge

Palace Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, STOVES
RUGS, RADIOS
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Va-per
Permanent Wave Shop
LUCY MAY GREEN
Pritchard Hotel
Tel. 5097 Huntington, W. Va.

The major fashion points of the Spring Mode
may now be seen on the second floor.
Bradshaw-Diehl Co.

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The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

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EALE
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HOES
URELY
ATISFY
330 TENTH ST., HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

COOKSEY DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods,
Shoes and Furnishings
303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

DAVID FAIER
Tailoring Clothing
Furnishings
841 THIRD AVENUE

PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022½ Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

HUNTINGTON SEATING CORPORATION
55 Years
Builders of Church Furniture
also
Sunday School Specialties
729 BUFFINGTON STREET

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

WHEELING

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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ACCOMPANISTS

MISS IVY MILES, London—Experienced accompanist. M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LEXHAM MANSIONS HOTEL
LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full weekends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES, Phone 4621 Primrose Hill.

34 to 38 Lexham Gardens,
Kensington, London, W. 8.
Lift; gas fires, bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; inclusive terms from £3.13.6. per week, 12/- per day.
Telephone Western 6471-6472
Telegrams: COSILY, KENS., LONDON

NEAR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
34 INVERNESS TERRACE
HYDE PARK, LONDON, W. 2
An ideal home perfectly appointed, quiet, excellent food & service; very convenient to all parts; terms from 6 gns.-8 gns. double, 3 gns.-3½ gns. single.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON—An opportunity offers of taking over a residential guest house as going concern in good neighbourhood; reasonable capital outlay and satisfactory conditions. K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUYER

WIDOW of American, with exceptional opportunities, would gladly undertake commissions for American collectors. China, pictures, books, tapestries, bronzes, etc. Please write 39 Greenhill Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing experienced help; loving care and attention given. W. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

CONFECTIONERY

MRS. HART-SMITH. Home-made Sweets, mixed Toffees, Peppermint Creams & Cakes. 165a Trinity Rd., London, S. W. 17. Battersea 6040.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron Method. Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
Miss Peggy Whiteley, M. I. S. D. T.
Give lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing E. F. D. S., Court Curtsey, etc. Children's Classes.
PRACTICE DANCES
STUDENTS TRAINED
6 Stratford Studios
Stratford Road, Kensington, W. 8 Kelvin 9063

The Little Dance Studio
(The Misses Wigginton & Rees-Webbe)
Expert tuition in all the latest Ballroom Dances.
37, Brompton Road (Knightsbridge Tube Station).
Kensington 9422.

DRESSMAKING

FANDORA, 11 Station Parade, Balham, London, S. W. 12—Model gowns or own material made up. Phone Streatham 5717.

MISS BALLY, 39 Sinclair Road, London, W. 14—Own materials made up; alterations, etc., undertaken.

DUPLICATING

DUPLICATING London, S. W. 6
"MOTTERSHEAD"
1 Clancarty Road.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY, LTD., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. London Wall 3180.

THE KEY AGENCY
Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff. Special care given to individual needs. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9357.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Furnished garage flat to let; bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen, attic; well found and convenient, £4.4. per week, including linen, plate and crockery; garage available. Telephone Sloane 5396.

LONDON—Second floor flat to let on lease in Campden Hill Gardens, W. 8; 3 rooms, bath, etc.; facing west; very quiet yet close to trains & buses. M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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FLATS TO LET
(Continued)

MODERN FURNISHED FLAT
LONDON—Delightful location overlooking golf links; 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, constant hot water, Frigidaire; labour-saving devices; electric lift, garage; 7 gns. per week, for six months April to September; West End ½ hour, trains every few minutes; buses pass door. Telephone Ealing 6117. 16 Greystoke, Hangar Hill, W. 5.

FLATS WANTED

SELF-CONTAINED unfurnished flat (about 5 rooms) wanted in London; moderate rent. M-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale; magnificent tone; nearly new; cost 75 gns.; accept £35. Write MISS BARRETT, 55 Circus Road Mansions, St. John's Wood, London, N. W. 8.

COLLECTION Antique Furniture; English, French, Chinese lacquer, jade; Old English china, glass; no agents. K-2304, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

18-SKIN RUSSIAN SABLE WRAP; cost £1800, must sell £600. K-2304, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LETCHWORTH, HERTS.—Charming detached house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, bath, etc., garden room & large covered porch; well-stocked garden of 1 acre, 250 fruit trees, chicken houses, stable, asparagus bed; full-size tennis court; 10 minutes station; bargain, £1200; vacant possession. RANDALL, Rownhams, 110 Wilbury Road.

LONDON—Freehold, small house partly converted, quiet exclusive street; 5 minutes Kensington Gardens, adjacent 4 bus routes; garage. A. P., 35 Chepstow Place, W. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON—To let furnished, Hyde Park Square, from beginning April for short or long lease; 11 bedrooms, 3 or 4 reception; central heating, garage if required; 25 gns. week or offer. K-2445, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MUSICIANS

HARMONY ORCHESTRAS
Private Parties, Balls, Receptions, etc.
Tel. North 4084
69 Lady Margaret Rd., London, N. W. 5

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1, close to Baker Street Stations —A quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

LONDON—Attractive home where few paying guests comfortably accommodated; convenient for West End, etc.; telephone; quiet garden; terms moderate. HOUSEKEEPER, 8 The Orchard, W. 4.

LONDON—Lady has room in private house suitable for young foreign girl wishing study. M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Lady requires another share flat, or as paying guest; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Lady wants help to look after boy of 2 years; Christian Scientist preferred. M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

LADY, trained social worker, experienced, desires fresh opportunities for service; Christian Scientists preferred; part or whole time. M-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LONDON—Young lady, German, matriculated (19), wishing to study at London University, seeks home in good English house, Christian Scientists preferred, as one of family for 6 to 12 months from April 1; free board and lodging desired in return for lessons or other services. FRAULEIN CHARLOTTE DAEHNE, Magdeburg, Pionier Str. 1, III, Germany.

ROOMS TO LET

GENTLEFOLK—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; food and service optional; Queen's Gate, London. Kelvin 8848. Box K-1932, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Two sunny bed-sitting rooms, including electric light; one ground floor, gas fire & ring, separate meter, use of kitchen £1; other third floor with balcony, gas ring, plainly furnished, 15/-. Phone 0708 Hampstead. Address E. M., 6 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting room in quiet house; suitable business lady or gentleman; electric light and gas; bus, tram and underground to all parts. M-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Divan bed-sitting rooms, quiet, light & freshly furnished, with breakfast, gas fires & rings; facilities for cooking; one large unfurnished room. Western 0881. MRS. KENNEDY, 45 Russell Road, W. 14.

LONDON, Earls Court—Lady offers unfurnished rooms, quiet, well-appointed house; meals, service, optional. K-693, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Two rooms to let near Victoria station; furnished or unfurnished; suitable practitioners' offices. Apply The House Bureau, 251 Fulham Road (South Kensington end) S. W. 3.

LONDON—Large furnished bed sitting room, gas fire & ring; one lady; very moderate terms for congenial companionship; phone, electric light & garden. 66 Clarendon Road, W. 11.

LONDON—Artistic light furnished bed-sitting room in gentlewoman's house; modern conveniences; terms moderate. Fulham 1740. 33 Glazbury Rd., Barons Court, W. 14.

LONDON—Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast & service; terms moderate. ST. CLAIRE, 11 Clanricarde Gdns., W. 2. Park 4514.

ROOMS WANTED

KENSINGTON HIGH ST. DISTRICT—Lady would like to hear of pleasant business-like room for purposes of study, etc., 2 hours daily. K-1148, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

FURNISHED FLATS
LONDON — Six self-contained flats with full service, ANY PERIOD; CENTRAL & VERY QUIET, under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Wargrave House, 12a Maddox St., Hanover Sq., W. 1.

TAILORS

GOOD CLOTHES
ARE ESSENTIAL SAVILE ROW
Genuine Handmade Misfits all from eminent West End Tailors. 5 to 8 gns. Alterations free, supervised by Savile Row cutter on premises.
Controlled by ex-Indian Army Officer
ST. JAMES'S TAILORING CO., LTD.
108 Jermyn St., London, S. W. 1

TEACHERS

LONDON — Experienced teacher desires pupils any age; takes people sight-seeing; good reader, English, French. M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—French or German lessons given; terms 5/- an hour; excellent references. K-2302, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MADAME JENNIE COLEMAN
VOICE CULTURE AND SINGING
STUDIOS: Cramers, 139 New Bond St. & 6 Worcester Gardens, West Side, Clapham Common, London, S. W. 11. Moderate terms.

MISS NELLIE SARGENT
VOICE TRAINING
Prose and Verse Speaking
Speech Corrections Schools Visited
RECITALS AT HOMES
North 1858 32 Wigmore St., London, W. 1

PIANOFORTE SINGING
Harmony & Aural Training
MISS ANNIE E. PEARCE, L.R.A.M. (piano) & Certificate of Merit (highest award of R.A.M.)
Studio:— Apply to:—
33 Glazbury Rd. 70 Palmerston Rd.
Barons Court, W. 14 Buckhurst Hill, Essex
Wanstead E. 11 & district also visited.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING
FULL SECRETARIAL TRAINING—Individual teaching; positions found. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

SINGING
JOAN HYDE—teacher of the Italian School of Bel Canto—gives lessons at the Wigmore Hall Studios, Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Audition by appointment. All communications to the above address.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
(Continued)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
261 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS from any into French and German. R. GERCKE, 59a, The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

TUTORS

COACHING—Mr. H. Bott tutors in elementary & secondary subjects; board if required. 8 Southwood Ave., W. Southbourne, Bournemouth.

TYPEWRITING

COPYING: Authors' MSS., articles for periodicals. Legal work, etc. S. & N. RALLING, 60 Hayter Rd., Brixton Hill, London, S. W. 2

TYPEWRITING DUPLICATING Mrs. Bartholomew 113a Westbourne Grove London Park 7986

ENGLAND

LEYTONSTONE

New Spring Millinery and Fashions
AT
BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

LONDON

MAYFAIR BOX & PRINTING CO. LD.
28 Avery Row, Bond St., W. 1
PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL PRINTING & STATIONERY
Notepaper. Cards. Programmes. Tickets, etc. Specimens on request.
Mayfair Quality—Competitive Prices.
BOND STREET BROOK STREET AVERY ROW GROSVENOR STREET CLARIDGE'S HOTEL

PRINTING
of distinction for Lectures & every business and private purpose. TELEPHONE: BRIXTON 4705 (2 lines).
KENT & MATTHEWS (1926 Ltd.
164 Wandsworth Rd., Vauxhall, S. W. 8

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove. W.10.
Call or phone: Park 6074.

LAURENCE
FLORIST
Bouquets—Presentation Baskets
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.
All decorations undertaken
80 High St. Notting Hill Gate, W.
(Park 2540)

VENETIA Ltd.
ITALIAN ANTIQUES
China & Wrought Iron
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
York Mews, North Baker St., W. 1
Phone Welbeck 9640

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
Provision Merchants, etc.
Motor Delivery in London & district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
'Phone Western 0921

COIFFEUR DE DAMES
Water Waving a Speciality
JOHN ZANDE
Manicure On Parle Francais
117 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
(5 doors from Bradleys)
Phone Park 5602

Telephone: Gerrard 4872
A. MILLAR ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gdns., Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2520
Proprietress, E. Sanders
Special atention given to SILKS AND FLANNELS

GREGG & Co., Ltd.
RAZORS SCISSORS
KNIVES TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 Sloane Sq., S.W.1 C. 3 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S.W.3 0285 Kens.

PICTURE FRAMING
GILDING, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Road, Chelsea
Telephone Kensington 0739
Established 30 years

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
"Morley House," Regent Street, W. 1.
Phone Langham 1428/9
or Chingford 329

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Kens. 1179
Established 70 Years

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

HAIRDRESSERS
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Pimlico Road
Nr. Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Sloane 1032
Agent for Fripp's Soaps, Yardley's, Potter & Moore's and all High Class Toilet Products.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Note the Curve
A Collar That Really Fits
Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars fit snugly over the collarbone, and there is ample room for the tie to slip around easily. All leading shapes stocked in ¼ sizes. Samples 10d. each. 9/6 per dozen.
EDWARD KENT Ltd.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Shirt and Collar Specialists
70 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England. Phone City 5609

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs, in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 8

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
COVENTRY SHOE CO.
LIMITED
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W.1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLERSBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

Income Tax
RECOVERED and ADJUSTED
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions, including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

Britannic Carbon Company
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

Permanent Waving
Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

DAWKINS'
CHELSEA SEEDS
408 Kings Road, Chelsea

USE DRAKESTONE
Typewriter Ribbons—Carbons
Duplicator Stencils and Inks
Drakestone Ribbon & Carbon Co., Ltd.
36-37 Upper Thames St., E. C. 4

Mrs. CHRISTIE
Charming Antique Furniture
CHINA, GLASS, etc.
at moderate prices
345 Fulham Road, S. W. 10.
Tel. Ken. 7378. Buses 14, 96, 31
And at The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold
Gloucestershire

The Diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
233a Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

ARNALL
Upholstery, Household Linens, Loose Covers, Curtains, etc. | Tweed Cloth and Fancy Goods
203 EARLS COURT ROAD
(Over Freeman Hardy & Willis) Frobisher 0427

DECORATIONS
CABINET and JOINERY WORK
UPHOLSTERY
STANLEY B. CURZON
126a High Road, Kilburn, London, N. W. 6
(Entrance 1st door Quex Road)
Telephone: 3149 Maida Vale

THE OPEN ROAD CHILI PARLOUR
St. Albans Road, Hatfield, Herts.
(on new By-pass G. N. Rd.)
TO SERVE WHAT TRAVELLERS NEED and especially our new Savoury ready-cooked food, CHILI, made of beef & vegetables.
Phone Hatfield 183

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Phone: Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens.
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

Chocolates and Candies
As Supplied to Royalty
COURTENAY HAYES
83 Chester Square, Victoria
PUPILS TAKEN

Telephone Flaxman 1701
PITE & THYNNE
Printers and Stationers
Posters, Cards, Notices
278a King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting
Charles H. Baber Ltd.
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Best Quality Goods Only
MEAT
FISH & POULTRY
GROCERY & PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES
RESTAURANT. CATERING.
Branches:
Coulthurst—3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone—37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co.—65, Long Acre, W. C.

Arch Preserver Shoes
Fitted by
A. PALMER LTD.
7 Harewood Place
Hanover Square, W. 1.
Mayfair 6405

GWENETH, Ltd.
89 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY
Phone 0076
174 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM
Phone 1597
MILLINERY
JUMPER SUITS
HOSIERY COATS
FLOWERS

The NATIONAL Furniture Depositories
Limited
HOUSE FURNISHERS
REMOVERS & STORERS
PACKERS & SHIPPERS
Phone Flaxman 0162 544-546 King's Road, CHELSEA, S. W. 10

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

Park 1118 F. H. MILES Director
WOOLLARDS, Ltd.
Established 1870
21 & 22 CHEPSTOW CORNER
(late 37) Westbourne Grove, W. 2.
Opposite Messrs. Bradleys
Diamonds, Pearls; Antique Silver, Old Plate; Clocks, Watches, etc.; Jewels Remounted; Repairs; Licensed Valuers, etc.; Jewels & Antique Plate, etc., Purchased.

INSURANCE
in all its branches
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
42 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

JANE Ltd.
HATS, FROCKS, FURS, etc.
50 Curzon Street
Opposite Christian Science church
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

Where: Germany and England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: A German musical composer, one of the great masters of the oratorio. The father, at first a barber and later a surgeon in the little town of Halle an der Saale, violently opposed his son's devotion to music. Hence students of the life of Handel are ordinarily treated to a description of the eager child, rising from his bed at night when all the rest of the house was quiet, stealing up the stairs to a garret, and there practicing secretly upon an old clavichord which stood there. It might very likely have been precisely that which he did, having no alternative. But before long all that was changed; for, going with his father to visit a stepbrother who was in the employ of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, the little Handel found opportunity to play upon an organ in the ducal chapel. Of course, he was overheard, and, in time, the elder Handel was persuaded to give over the notion of making his son into a lawyer and to allow him music lessons instead.

Beginning modestly in his native town, soon Handel was studying in Berlin; then he was in Hamburg where he had a position in the orchestra of the opera house, and where later his first opera, "Almira," was produced. On a visit to Italy, he was busy with his compositions and with building friendships among the celebrated in musical and other circles. It was there that in 1709 the Elector George of Hanover, later George I of England, invited Handel to enter his service. Thus was nearly all the rest of the musician's life spent in England.

Having a pension, Handel was free to give all his attention to his music. Between the years 1720 and 1740 he finished more than 20 operas; while a number of his anthems and Te Deums were composed during the time that he was employed by the Duke of Chandos. His entire works include 27 oratorios, 40 operas, 30 concertos for various instruments, in addition to the cantatas and the anthems. What ill-success Handel had as an operatic manager he retrieved by his oratorios. At the first London performance of the "Messiah," at Covent Garden, in March of 1743, so delighted was the entire audience with the "Hallelujah Chorus" that one and all, including the King, rose spontaneously to their feet.

Handel originated no new musical forms, founded no school, but he did bring to the music of his day a grace and a freedom, occasionally a majesty, though all his effects came through the use of simple means. Handel liked to accompany his own oratorios on the organ.

Brevities

Chattanooga News: According to a new rule at Harvard, students who have not learned to swim by the time they are ready to be graduated will be refused a degree by the university. The idea is to teach young men to keep their heads above water.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Can one hear color?" quotes the Providence Journal, and immediately replies, "We can certainly hear a hue and cry." Louder to us, however, come those "blues" that are constantly hammering at eardrums.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: There are eight cars for each mile of road in the country but the difficulty would be to get them to scatter in that proportion.

Ohio State Journal: The old theory about there being safety in numbers is a little far-fetched when you're dodging automobiles.

Boston Young Men's News: Many a man ties up his dog at night and lets his boy run around.

A Word a Day

Enmity

This word designates the quality or state of being deeply hostile; it expresses unfriendliness, ill will, malice. It is not so open as hostility, nor so active or outwardly bitter as animosity; it is a concealed—sometimes dormant—hatred. Because of the deep-seated mental nature of enmity, as opposed to outward antagonism, which flames up, cools, and may be forgotten, it has been said that one's only enemy is his own enmity.

The word came to us from the Old French *enemistie*, which, in turn, reached back to a combination of the Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *amicus*, "friend" (from *amare*, "to love").

En'-mi-ty is accented on the first syllable; sound *e* as in end, *i* and *y* as in *it*.

"Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace." (Ephesians 2: 15.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

PUT your hand quickly to your hat and slowly to your purse and you will take no harm.

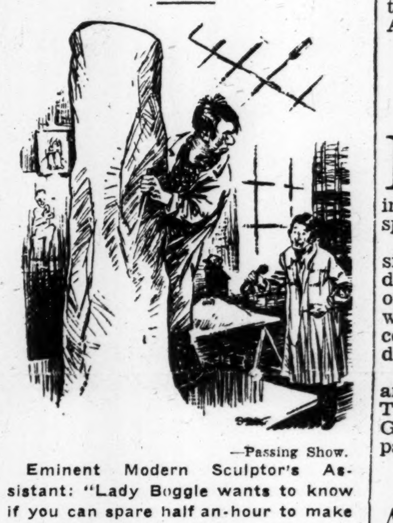
—DANISH PROVERB

In Lighter Vein

The Threat

The poet was famous, but the landlord was irate.

"I want my rent," stated the latter, "and I want it today. If I don't get it, tomorrow people will be pointing out this house as the place where you once lived."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*



—Passing Show.

Eminent Modern Sculptor's Assistant: "Lady Boggle wants to know if you can spare half an-hour to make a snowman for her little nephew."

Cheated!

Harry, aged six, had been taken by his father to the barber's. While awaiting his turn he was much interested in watching the barber's operations on other customers. In due course he was lifted into the high chair and deprived of his superfluous hair.

As the barber was about to lift him down he remonstrated with him. Father was obliged to come to the rescue to adjust matters, when the boy cried indignantly, "Daddy, he hasn't done my face!"

At the Art Exhibit

Guest: "Did you say this was a Correggio?"

Host: "No, a replica."

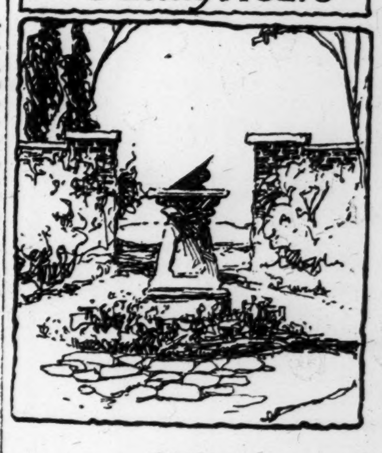
Guest: "Oh, well, he's a pretty good man, too, isn't he?"—*London Opinion.*

Zero

The Father: "My daughter must marry a man whose income has at least four noughts."

The Suitor: "Well, I am the man—mine is all noughts."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Giving

McAlester, Okla.

IT HAS been proven to the writer many times that giving, when it is right to give, is not only giving something good, but getting rid of something undesirable, that is, ridding oneself of the belief that one is not able to give or has nothing to give.

Some time ago a needy young man was canvassing the town in which he lives, selling a very useful household article and was having some success till one rainy afternoon; it then seemed that no one wanted to buy, and, as more money was needed, a sense of discouragement took possession of him, and further progress seemed out of the question.

Approaching a home where the article had been used and found satisfactory, he thought of opening up a channel for the moving of his goods by making a present of a package to the housewife. Beating down the argument that this would be undesirable because there would be no profit, he tried to give it freely and realized that only good could come of it.

The one to whom the goods were given was so pleased with this manifestation of unselfishness that she in turn gave the agent many times the value of his present in articles for which she had no use at that time. These were sold the same day and what threatened to be an afternoon lost turned out to be a particularly profitable one.

In this case it was clear to the young man that he not only gave something that was useful and needed, but gave up, to some extent, the unlovely thought of stinginess. And the reward could not be stopped.

The Silver Bracelet

BY UNITED PRESS

Fort Worth, Tex.

BECAUSE Pilot George Campbell put a lonely Navajo Indian 50 miles south of Carthage, N. M., in touch with the outside world, he is sporting a silver bracelet.

Flying over the lava beds, George sighted a lonely house below. He dropped a bundle of newspapers overboard, with a message for a white flag if the papers were received. They were, and George dropped other bundles.

An Indian rode in to Albuquerque and asked for the "man who flies." The silver bracelet was forwarded to George, with a request for more papers by the Indian.

Kindness in New Zealand

A FRIEND in Christchurch, New Zealand, reports six inspiring incidents of kindliness, not the least of which concerns a woman who for three years has been taking a basket of dainty cakes to patients in a public hospital three days a week. She was moved to do this when she learned that a warm drink was served the patients in the afternoon, but nothing to eat with it. Another deals with a woman who has provided needed clothing for seven children, thus enabling them to attend Sunday School unashamed.

Odds and Ends

THE STATUE HIVES OF HOFEL

Twenty unusual bee hives made in the shape of human figures are preserved in the village of Hofel, in Silesia. They were carved in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and some of them still retain their original colors.

Tons of It

The worn-out paper money returned to the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., each year, is turned into paper pulp from which is manufactured fine writing paper, cardboard and shoe counters.

Friendship Fountains

Through the development of many artesian wells, called by the natives "Friendship Fountains," France is helping turn great areas of the Sahara Desert in Algeria into fruitful gardens.

London-Edinburgh Bus

A daily service of double-deck omnibuses has been scheduled to operate between London and Edinburgh, Scotland, passengers leaving in the morning arriving at their destination in the evening.

Co-operation in Germany

Co-operative associations are making a rapid growth among German farmers, there now being more than 40,000 agricultural organizations in that country.

U. S. Steel's Pensions

Since the inauguration of its pension plan in 1911, the United States Steel Corporation has paid in pensions the sum of $26,266,100.82, retired employees receiving $3,940,678 in 1929.

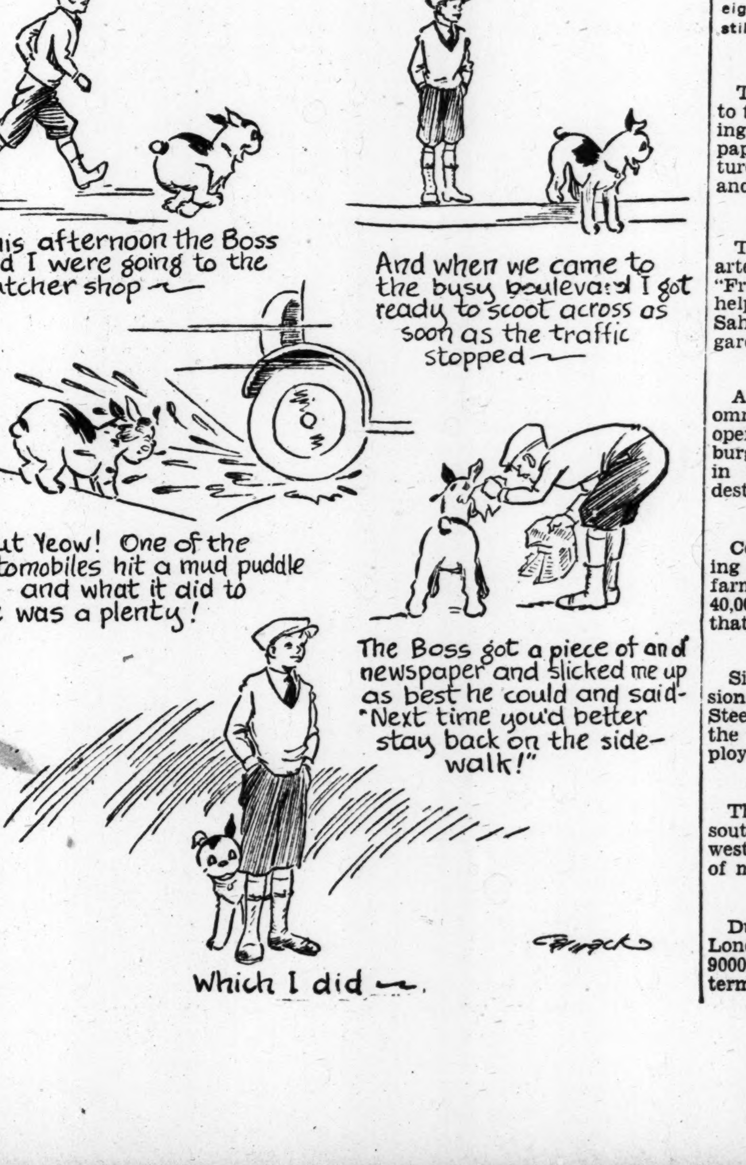
El Capitan

The highest mountain peak in the southern states is El Capitan, in western Texas, which rises to a height of more than 9000 feet.

London's Trains

During 1929 the railways of Greater London carried 929,521,910 passengers, 9000 trains being handled at the main terminal stations every day.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This afternoon the Boss and I were going to the butcher shop—
And when we came to the busy boulevard I got ready to scoot across as soon as the traffic stopped—
But Yeow! One of the automobiles hit a mud puddle and what it did to me was a plenty!
The Boss got a piece of an old newspaper and slicked me up as best he could and said-"Next time you'd better stay back on the side-walk!"
Which I did—
Brinck

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The President's Opportunity

ISN'T it time for the people to be heard at London? The naval conference has run aground. No immediate break-up is threatened, but some new force is needful to rescue it from the reef of rivalry. Parity has become peril—a vicious circle of "keeping up with the Joneses." Reduction has been twisted to spell expansion. "Smaller navies" is translated "bigger navies." The delegates, while earnestly striving for constructive action, are so immersed in the intricacies of war machinery that they can hardly hear the nations' cry for peace. Some outside impetus is necessary. The fresh winds of public opinion are needed to sweep away the murk and clear the atmosphere of suspicions and technicalities.

But how is that public opinion to find expression? For five weeks there has been excellent one-way communication between conference and people. Daily press and radio reports have kept those at home in touch with what was said at London. But the conference has had little chance to hear what was said at home. Nowhere has this inarticulateness been more noticeable than in America. True, the heads of church groups representing 20,000,000 members have declared their hope for reduction. But on the whole the tendency has been to avoid prejudicing the negotiations in London. Congress has been markedly abstemious on the subject. But the time has come to speak out. However, the average citizen's sending station does not reach across the Atlantic.

How, then, is his voice to be heard in St. James's Palace? There is just one sending station that will carry it there. That is the White House. President Hoover alone can adequately transmit the American people's aspirations for real reduction in naval armaments. He has splendidly expressed those aspirations in the past. He translated them accurately during months of careful preparation for the conference. Indeed, he did so much to make a meeting possible that it might almost be called his conference. But all that he has done will be of little avail if the conference sticks on the rocks now through lack of a push which would take it off and which many believe he could give.

That push might take any one of several forms. Essentially it need be only an expression of America's urgent desire for reduction of armaments and of its continuing willingness to take some of the risks of peace. It might take the form of a statement defining some of those risks and helping Americans to face them. It might set forth the fact that to obtain actual reduction at London it may be necessary for the United States to agree to confer on peace measures with the other signers of the Kellogg pact in event of its violation.

Possibly the President is ready to run some risks himself. He might be willing boldly to offer such a solution and challenge frankly that minority of isolationists which is represented by a few "irreconcilables" in the Senate. Or he might strike clear through the tangle at London with a declaration agreeing to the abolition of battleships—now blocked only by America. That would be making good on his pledge, "It cannot be too low for us." And certainly public opinion has indorsed that doctrine.

Mr. Hoover must remember how quickly Americans responded to his war-time appeals. Reports from the "peace front" indicate that the same kind of leadership is needed from him today; and the same kind of response is needed from them. And there is every evidence that they are as ready now to Hooverize on warships as they were then on meat and wheat.

The President needs only to speak. If he will, he can voice the aspirations not only of Americans, but of all the nations. He can enable the people to be heard at London. When they are, they will reverse the procedure there. So far, it has been one by which each nation said how much it must have. Only a little impetus is needed to change all that so that each nation will say how much it will give up. Any of the conferring powers can start the ball rolling in the right direction, but none perhaps with quite the ease and force of America.

The next move at London may well be made in Washington.

The Pig Puts on His Tuxedo

IN COMMON with civilization generally, the pig has advanced. Stable statisticians, agricultural specialists, students in animal husbandry, barnyard investigators and farmers generally appear to be agreed that the standard of living among pigs has been materially raised in the last decade. Pig connoisseurs do not hesitate to say that the pig has emerged from its dark age and is now well on the road to enlightenment.

Although the pig has not yet reached that stage of social prestige which would give it free entrance to the front parlor, it has gone a long way up the ladder of barnyard aristocracy. As a household pet the pig cannot yet hope to compete with the dog. One hardly expects to find piggy, with a pink ribbon around its neck, reposing on the library couch, nor even bunking in the laundry basket under the kitchen table.

The pig itself is not responsible for the advancement, although it has readily, and apparently willingly, fallen into the march of progress designed for it. Largely through the efforts of agricultural experts and government agencies, the lowly plane upon which the pig once moved has been removed, and as a result the pigs are said to be "better and happier." Better quarters, better care, better food and better environment are declared to have materially changed even the disposition of the modern pig.

And, furthermore, so readily have many of them responded to this new mode of life that they are said to have a genuine abhorrence for dirt. It might do no harm to recall that even in the matter of pigs appearances may be deceptive.

Dominican Unrest

PRESIDENT HOOVER has acted with commendable restraint in regard to the revolt against President Vasquez in Santo Domingo. At the first sign of trouble some presidents would have rushed marines to the country and immediately demanded the restoration of order. Mr. Hoover has decided to wait, however, apparently on the ground that American marines should not interfere in another country's internal affairs until it is clear that no other course is possible. If such a noninterventionist policy is followed toward threatened revolutions in the future, many of the criticisms hitherto directed against the Latin-American policy of the United States will cease.

Following the bankruptcy of the Dominican Government in 1904, and the threatened action of French and Italian creditors, President Roosevelt intervened and arranged a modus vivendi whereby the United States took over the collection of the customs and the general reorganization of finance. In the next year Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made a loan of $20,000,000 with which the Republic paid off its creditors. From that date to this American officials have continued to collect the customs for the purpose of paying the interest and principal on foreign loans. This American receivership rests upon a treaty made originally in 1907 and revised in 1924.

In the years preceding the outbreak of the World War, a series of coups d'état disturbed the tranquillity of the Republic. Matters came to a head when the Dominican Government increased its internal credit to the extent of $1,500,000. The United States claimed that this increase, which was made without the consent of the State Department, was a breach of the convention of 1907. Santo Domingo denied the contention. Instead of arbitrating the matter, the United States landed troops in November, 1916, and established a military government which ruled until 1924. While the American occupation effectively disarmed the people and constructed a number of good roads, its high-handed administration aroused intense hostility. After a widespread protest from Latin America, the marines were withdrawn in 1924.

Since that time the Republic has made considerable progress under President Vasquez. However, the Government has been criticized for excessive expenditures and some officials have been accused of graft. The flying visit of General Dawes and his commission in the spring of 1929 may have resulted in financial reforms of value to the Government. Nevertheless, the economic condition of the country today is depressed, particularly because of the low price of sugar.

Perhaps a more important cause of the present uprising is the political situation. President Vasquez was elected to office in July, 1924, for a single term of four years. In 1927 the Constitution was amended extending the term until this summer. And lately Señor Vasquez had indicated his intention to seek re-election. As long as he was in a position to dominate the polls, the opposition was convinced that the next election would be a farce. As a result of popular demonstrations, President Vasquez has now fled from office. Surely it would not be improper for the United States to urge upon the provisional authorities the importance of a fair election this May. If this were assured, the tranquillity of the Island Republic might be restored.

Extraterritorial Tomatoes

IT IS a favorite story among the native sons. "This land? Fertile? Why, last fall we threw out some empty tomato cans with labels on them and in the spring we had tomato vines!"

Research, as usual, has improved on the story. Laboratory legerdemain has produced red, ripe tomatoes without using any soil at all. The experiment was part of the extensive plant studies of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Instead of being placed in earth, the seeds were sprouted between damp blotters and the roots immersed in a solution of calcium nitrate, magnesium sulphate and monopotassium phosphate. This imposing mixture is what the plants draw from the earth. The laboratory merely offered a handy supply, and the plants prospered.

Growing the tomato synthetically is but one of the efforts to increase horticultural knowledge by study of this particular plant. Another laboratory found that the tomato belongs to an agricultural union that works only eighteen hours a day. Wheat, under artificial light, will work day and night to grow up in thirty-five days. But the tomato successfully objects to a twenty-four-hour shift.

There is, apparently, little opportunity just yet for the greengrocer to hang out a sign: "Fresh Tomatoes. Grown While You Wait." But investigations of this character are laying the basis for tomorrow's improvements in agricultural methods. Malthus, when he propounded his theory that the food supply would not keep pace with the increasing population made several errors. Among them was his failure to include the fruits of research among the world's major crops.

Specious Mathematics

THE recent use of the United States Navy's aircraft carrier Lexington as an emergency power plant during an unusual period of drought in the region of Tacoma, Wash., met with approval in many quarters, but not so in a midwest daily, which carried a story with an alarmist headline, "U. S. Loses $436,366 in Serving Tacoma." The figures quoted in substantiating this statement are enlightening, but from a somewhat different point of view from that chosen by the writer of the story in making his deductions.

According to the 1928 navy estimate, the Lexington represents a property investment of $44,325,492. Interest on this amount at 4 per cent would be approximately $1,772,820, and reckoning the life of a battleship as twenty years, the annual depreciation would amount to $2,216,274. Added to this the cost of the fuel oil consumed in 1929, $215,778, and the pay roll of the crew of 1820 officers and men, $1,973,649, give a total annual expense of $6,178,521, or $514,875 for the thirty days' power furnished Tacoma, for which that city paid the Government $78,510.

To the ordinary taxpayer equipped with the mere rudiments of arithmetic it would seem that this $78,510 paid by Tacoma represents a reduction of about 13 per cent on the fixed monthly charges of $514,875, instead of indicating a debit of $436,366. Is it possible that if the Lexington had been cruising or even riding at anchor in San Diego harbor there would have been no depreciation, no consumption of fuel oil, no officers' salaries to be paid? All of which gives food for thought to the taxpayer in the light of the temporary impasse of the London conference, where the people of the United States expect some measure of relief from the ever-mounting naval expenditure — $364,561,544 in 1929 — and the additional increase of $50,000,000 for naval construction listed in the excess appropriations now under the adverse scrutiny of President Hoover.

The Stage Cleans House

THERE is some justice in the complaint of a spokesman for the American theater that the people who last year were protesting loudly against the prevalence of objectionable plays are strangely quiet this season, when there has been a marked improvement in the type of drama offered. But the silence of those who demand decency in the theater is not due to loss of interest. There are probably two good reasons for it. One is that when the situation is as it ought to be, it is felt that there is no need to talk about it. The other is that, even if favorable comment is made, it is likely to receive less publicity, and therefore attract less notice, than a protest.

Nevertheless, the theatrical man's point is well taken. A better class of plays is being presented this season, and it is right that attention should be called to the fact. A glance at some of the successes of the season, in New York and on "the road," will show that there is no lack of entertainment of artistic value, with a minimum of objectionable features. Among others, for instance, there are: "Berkeley Square," "Bird in Hand," "Bitter Sweet," "Broken Dishes," "It Never Rains," "Journey's End," "June Moon," "Meteor," "Michael and Mary," "Ripples," "The Criminal Code," "The First Mrs. Fraser," "The New Moon" and the revived operettas of Victor Herbert, Reginald de Koven and Franz Lehár. In addition, the Stratford Players from England and the Chicago Civic Repertory Company are offering Shakespeare to American audiences.

This improvement in plays is significant of American public taste in the theater. The people as a whole do not want uncleanness on the stage, and in the long run will not tolerate it. As the theatrical representative already referred to puts it, "The people have put the censor out of a job." If all the managers will recognize the voice of the people in this respect, the progress of the drama in America will be hastened.

A Stock Clerk Turns Starward

THE work of a stock room clerk is the sort of activity which is typical of this age of industrial system. In the stock room of a garage, for example, are bearings, bolts, gears, springs, pistons and all of the other gadgets, widgets and whatnots which, when brought within the scheme as worked out by the engineers, become working parts of the machine known variously as car, bus, buggy, boat or automobile.

A clerk in the stock room of a garage, keeping track of the raw material for maintaining automobiles, might be thought to stand within the inner circle of the present so-called machine age. He might even be one of the components of that well-advertised personage, the Average Man, with whom the machine, in the estimate of certain literary people, is in conflict, to the alleged ultimate doom of the man.

In Delphos, O., namesake of that spot where an oracle was supposed to open windows into the future, L. C. Peltier spends his days as a stock clerk in a garage. At night he turns starward. Recently he discovered a new comet while pursuing observation work with his six-inch telescope, which is mounted on the roof of his home. Mr. Peltier's new comet is some 2,000,000 miles from the earth. He has discovered four comets in ten years. Taking stock of stars and keeping track of widgets and gadgets in the garage stock room are almost as far apart as the distance to Mr. Peltier's new comet. The ability of men to compass such spaces should still give them a slight advantage over the machine.

Editorial Notes

The controversy among the intellectuals over the proper pronunciation of "radio" ought not to be difficult of settlement. When Dr. Walter Damrosch by his musical programs and expository remarks makes the world a lovelier place to live in, one surely owes thanks to the "raydio." But on those occasions when static runs amuck even "raddio" is too good a word for the sounds that fall upon the ear.

Reports from Paris state that the Farman air lines covered more than 702,000 miles, carrying 8800 passengers, in 1929, and that they averaged only one accident for each time its pilots covered sufficient mileage to circumnavigate the globe four times. What means of transportation can show a better average of safety?

That copper cent issued by the United States Mint in 1799, which was recently sold for $2000, shows that Benjamin Franklin was not overstating the facts when he said, "A penny saved is twopence clear."

It is significant that when a politician tries to be on both sides of the liquor issue he is not called a dry-wet, but a wet-dry. The wet still comes first. If the dry comes first, he is all dry.

The green derby adds variety to the wardrobe of the well-dressed man, says a news item. This would go nicely with a pair of bright red spats.

A Plea for Bilingualism

A CENSUS and atlas of the world's languages, with particular reference to the sixscore tongues or more scattered over the continent of Europe, will, it is announced, be undertaken shortly by the International Linguistic Congress. It will undoubtedly be of much value to statesmen in their wrestlings with the many-sided problem of newly arisen nationalisms and linguistic minorities.

The language factor in nationality was a small one until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Apart from the rebirth of Welsh in the eighteenth century, due to the Methodist revival which inspired the common people throughout Wales to religious expression in their then despised vernacular, past history records few linguistic renaissances paralleling the recent emerging, from centuries of obscurity, of Czech, Finnish, Lettish, Albanian, and suchlike idioms.

Possibly in the keen desire for the supremacy of the language of the hearth, some of these movements, democratic in origin, are discounting for the moment, to a greater extent than they will in the future, one valuable intellectual asset within their educational reach, namely, bilingualism—the possible simultaneous cultivation of the newly liberated tongue and the former ruling language so recently dethroned.

Unilingualism, now regarded with complacency by educators in the larger countries of the world, was formerly not considered so normal a condition of culture as it is at the present time. In many sections of Europe today, inability to speak and write two languages with equal facility is a handicap even in some of the humbler walks of life. Newspaper advertisements for office clerks in Antwerp and Rotterdam often mention the requirement of "knowing the four languages," these being understood to mean German, English, French, and Dutch (or Flemish). Equal knowledge of French and German is demanded in like manner in many places of employment in Switzerland and Alsace—that of Swedish and Finnish in Finland, French and English in Quebec, and so in numerous other quarters of the globe, where for business purposes or social intercourse bilingualism, often running into trilingualism, is the rule and not the exception.

* * *

The educated man of one language was far less common in bygone times when a practical speaking knowledge of Latin was the indispensable medium of intercourse throughout the world of letters. Down to the eighteenth century, George I of England and his Prime Minister Walpole took refuge in Latin, as their one common tongue, while throughout that century, from 1700 to 1791, it was the cultural and only official language of Hungary in which the Magyar youth was taught all branches of higher education.

Greek, as the universal language of the eastern half of the Roman Empire, reigned side by side with hundreds of local languages. Palestine at the commencement of the Christian era was Greek-speaking so far as intercourse with officials and strangers was concerned, and in that age every higher Roman official needed to speak both Latin and Greek in order to administer either eastern or western provinces to which he might be sent.

The nationalisms of today militate against the pooling and sharing of languages. In contrast, however, to the centrifugal direction of some of the newer language movements, it is interesting to recall that long before the World War a conference of Dutch and Flemish university members decided that the spelling and grammar of their practically common tongue should be the same in both countries. "Afrikaans," on the other hand, the Dutch speech of South Africa, has recently received a special national South-African orthography, just as, to a still greater extent, the written language of Norway, which until a quarter of a century ago was identical with Danish, has been clothed of late years with a distinctive Norwegian spelling, resulting in a new written language increasingly different from that of the works of Ibsen and other distinguished Norwegian authors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and from that of the Bible as heretofore read in Norway.

The recent language crisis in Belgium, when the Belgian Government was overthrown on the question of whether Flemish or French should be the language of the University of Ghent, was probably, to a majority of the English-speaking tourists who may have heard of it, the first intimation that any linguistic problem existed in that densely populated little country—beyond perhaps the intricacies of Anglo-French as spoken at Ostend. How few, indeed, of those who vaunt their ability to get around Europe with no language but English do more than skim the various countries they visit, so far as reaching the everyday life of the people—learning their views, in the home and in the press, and getting to the heart of their feelings—is concerned.

* * *

The good will that would "pick up" the foreign neighbor's speech rarely gets further than "stolen scraps" such as Schoolmaster Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel the curate excelled in, in "Love's Labour's Lost." With the same good will and a totally different outlook acquired in childhood as to the necessity for learning other tongues, a Pole, Russian or Dutchman easily masters an additional language in a short space of time bewildering to the oppositely trained "unilingual" thought.

With the earth now shrinking into one international auditorium of the human voice, borne from people to people on ether waves or films of light, soon all civilization should be sharing in "a great feast of languages," and this contact with other tongues, and cultural "worlds beyond," must dethrone to some extent, certainly among the younger generation, the parochial thought which insists that "one language is good enough for me."

English and French speakers, constituting perhaps the majority of adherents to this monoglot creed, possibly retard, instead of hastening, the actual spread of their own language in certain countries, for they create, it may be, a mental resistance that clings to the numerically minor vernacular.

Is it not possible that a generous determination to share the speech of other communities and enter more deeply into their ways and culture — even though it entail application which for generations may have been regarded as superfluous—that this new outlook and corresponding effort may be richly rewarded in greater reciprocal attraction to one's own more international form of speech? E. F. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE naval conference, though anxiously followed throughout the world, is making singularly little difference to London itself. It has indeed been remarked by several press observers that the London citizen seems to be hardly aware that so important a gathering of statesmen is taking place within his own city. Perhaps there has been no spectacular show in connection with it to attract his notice, none, that is, in which, like the Lord Mayor's Show, he could share. Again, the similarity in the habits of the delegates from abroad and the uniformity of their dress and even of their speech, for the chief delegates of the French, Italian and Japanese delegations all appear to be proficient in English, are hardly conducive to the rousing of popular curiosity. The fact is, too, that as a gratuitous show piece the modern delegate to an international conference has lost all attraction for the crowd in the streets. Round Downing Street, indeed, there will always be a cluster of spectators, for to see the Prime Minister cross the road to the House of Commons, even in times of political calm, brings one, somehow, in touch with the large affairs of state. In times of international gatherings of such importance as the present naval conference the crowd will be larger, but it will be found to be composed mostly of foreign or provincial sight-seers "doing" Whitehall, especially now that the Italian exhibition is an added attraction to London.

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The completion of the new India House in Aldwych, the independent eastern offshoot of the Strand, brings to an end one of the most notable steps in civic town planning in London. Together with Kingsway, the spacious street that abuts into Aldwych almost at right angles, it certainly is one of the finest architectural sights of the West End. Flanked on the one side by Australia House and on the other by the noble pile of Bush House, it forms a delightful curve of most imposing masonry, uniform in character, and yet on closer view of great individual charm, the India House especially being designed in the rich style of the East, with colored heraldic designs and floral adornments of the most intricate nature. Of all London streets, Kingsway and Aldwych are, perhaps, the most continental in character. Each has, besides, not only an underground railway terminus of its own, but a special subway for tramcars, which is now being deepened to allow the passage of the large electric double-deckers from the southern to the northern and northeastern parts of London. This latter is the only connection in existence between the complicated tramway system of the Surrey and the Middlesex sides of London. London tramways, by the way, which are municipally owned, serve only the oldest suburbs and are rarely seen and still more rarely used by the tourist.

* * *

The Royal Geographical Society is celebrating its centenary, and the pertinent question is being asked what its future is likely to be within a decade or two when, as seems probable, the work of discovery and exploration, which constitutes about 70 per cent of its activities, will have been accomplished. It is true that there are still plenty of adventures in store for the intrepid traveler in Asia and Africa, and even in Europe and America, but the R. G. S., though it publishes every two years a volume containing, as its title tells, "Hints to Travelers," is chiefly concerned with organizing or even financing expeditions of discovery or exploration. It is officially stated, however, that the society's work will not by any means be suspended when the still abundant white patches on the world's map are filled up with colored information. There is still, it is declared, a tremendous amount of work to be done in the more recent branches of geographical study, such as surveying and meteorology. There is, besides, the social side of the society's work, which consists of bringing explorers together, its fine library of over 80,000 volumes, and its special annual awards. But whatever lies in store for the R. G. S., there can be no doubt as to its noble achievements of the last hundred years. Indeed, it would appear that the last century of its effort in the advancement of geographical knowledge has been more fruitful than any other period in the world's history.

* * *

Two statues have been removed from the London Embankment Gardens in order that copies of them may be made. These are the statues of Robert Raikes and Eros. About the latter much ink has flowed since it was removed from Piccadilly Circus while the Underground station was being built. Since then it has found a temporary home in the Embankment Gardens, but the Londoner will not feel really comfortable till Eros is safely back on his fountain pedestal in the circus. Robert Raikes was the founder of Sunday schools, and two copies of his statue are to be made at the instance of the National Sunday School Union for the 150th anniversary of the movement this year. One of these is to be placed in Gloucester, Raikes's birthplace, and the other in Toronto, where the International Sunday School Convention is to be held next June. Eros, or rather his copy, is to go into one of Liverpool's parks. The original was cast in aluminum, but the copy will be in bronze.

* * *

A young student's letter to Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, appealing for reconsideration of the clause in the Road Traffic Bill which proposes to take away from boys between fourteen and sixteen the right to ride motorcycles, will receive the attention of the House of Commons when the bill is read, according to the Government's program, in the present parliamentary session. Barry E. Appleby, the young motorcyclist, says in his letter:

> I am a student in close touch with boys who own motorcycles, and I have possessed a driving license for six years, during which time I have not had a single accident nor fallen foul of the police, for whom I have a great respect.
>
> When I had my first machine my parents impressed upon me that they would take it from me at the first sign of recklessness. This early training gave me that road sense which is so essential in the driver of a motor vehicle.
>
> What our critics seem to overlook is the fact that boys under sixteen do not purchase motorcycles for themselves, and that parents who present their sons with machines do not usually buy the more expensive high-speed mounts.
>
> In the years to come most people will be motorists, and they will develop a better road sense and have better road manners if they are allowed to ride and tinker with motorcycles when they reach the age of fourteen.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Education and Peace

THE peace idea has entered the stage, the last stage, where the masses begin to take the thing in hand. There is a peace movement, which is ever growing in strength. . . .

For cultivating the peace idea in youth, it is an absolute necessity that the desire for peace and the spirit of peace exist in the educators. . . .

Education must thus be arranged so that appreciation for the purpose and scope of the League of Nations is created. And as the League of Nations aims at preventing wars, appreciation for the peace idea must be awakened, too. That is already much. In order to arrive at this, everything that might destroy the love for peace must be banned in the school.—*School and Peace* (Nieuwpoort, The Netherlands).

Why Consternation?

DISPATCHES say that "consternation" reigns at Manila army posts, where orders have been received that no more liquor will be allowed.

Why should there be consternation?

Are not officers of the army posts officers of the United States? Do they not take a solemn oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States?

The dispatch must be in error.—*Honolulu Star Bulletin.*